

TWENTY CENTS

NOVEMBER 16, 1953

# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



IGOR IVANOVICH SIKORSKY

With the oldest flying machine, a new era of flight.

\$6.00 A YEAR

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

VOL. LXII NO. 20

# French Line

## ACCENT ON GAIETY

Sounds of laughter and music fill the air as you and your traveling friends—celebrities among them—gather for a gala night aboard France-Alloa. For, *c'est la vie* on French Line ships where every night is exciting and carefree as Paris herself!

Throughout every French Line ship, gala living accents the ease of your voyage: fabulous cuisine by celebrated French chefs, wines from a world-famous "cellar," sparkling entertainment, relaxing sports, English-speaking service.

Whether you are bound for England or the Continent, choose a great French Line ship: the luxurious 51,840-ton *Liberté*, the celebrated *Ile de France*, or the new, informal *Flandre*.

French Line, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

CONSULT YOUR AUTHORIZED FRENCH LINE TRAVEL AGENT



Sailing dates from New York and minimum one-way thrift-season fares to Plymouth (slightly higher to Le Havre): *Liberté* sails Nov. 25, Dec. 12, Feb. 18, March 6, 24; First Class, \$330; Cabin Class, \$215; Tourist, \$165. *Ile de France* sails Dec. 30, Jan. 16, March 11; First Class, \$325; Cabin Class, \$215; Tourist, \$165. *Flandre* sails Nov. 20, March 17; First Class, \$290; Tourist, \$165.

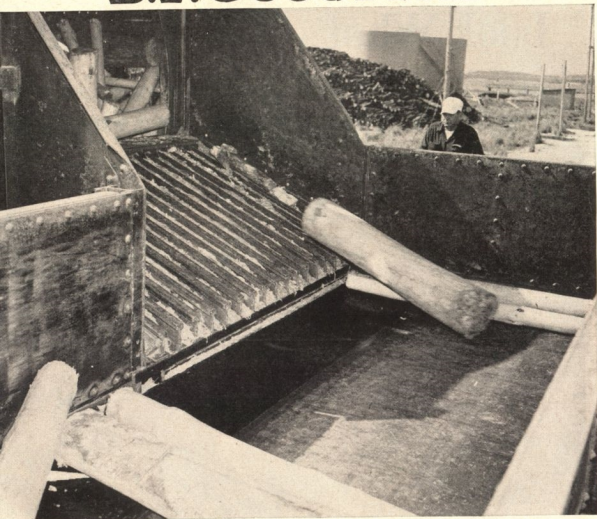
Other French Line offices: Beverly Hills, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Halifax, Montreal, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver, B. C., Washington, D. C., Winnipeg, Man.



RESEARCH KEEPS

# B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



## 24 million whacks on the back

*A typical example of B.F. Goodrich improvement in rubber*

HERE'S the last lap for logs on their way to being paper boxes. After the bark is removed, the logs crash down on the moving belt from all angles—edgewise, endwise, flat, anyway they happen to tumble from the chute.

Engineers knew that the steady stream of 37,000 logs a day would tear ordinary belts to shreds in no time. And while replacements were made, production would be at a standstill.

A B. F. Goodrich man heard of the problem and told the paper company about the B. F. Goodrich cord belt. Unlike the usual conveyor belt, made

of rubber and layers of fabric, this improved belt is made of individual cords each embedded in rubber. The B. F. Goodrich belt has all the flexibility of rubber plus hundreds of cords to give strength and load-carrying power. Where crashing blows might tear other belts, the B. F. Goodrich cords-in-rubber can "give", and so take up the shock and spring back in position.

The B. F. Goodrich belt was installed, and has carried over 24 million logs in its 2½ years on the job. With its ability to withstand cutting, gouging and heavy loads, it shows very little wear and is expected to last years longer.

The B. F. Goodrich policy of never being satisfied where improvement is possible—whether in conveyor belts or other products—makes this example of product improvement "typical". Because it is, you'll find it important to look into the improvements B. F. Goodrich may have made recently in the rubber products used in your business. Your BFG distributor can tell you about them, or write *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. M-119, Akron 18, Ohio.*

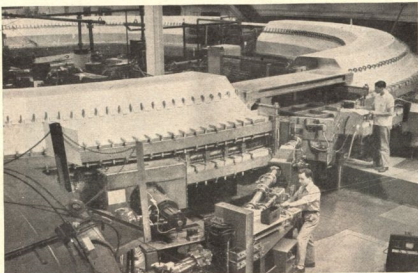
**B.F. Goodrich**  
**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS**  
**DIVISION**

# Look What's New In Metals

ANACONDA TAPS A BIG NEW ORE DEPOSIT IN NEVADA ... MAKES SPECIAL COPPER WINDINGS FOR  
BROOKHAVEN'S COSMOTRON ... AND PIONEERS A LEAD-IN LINE TO IMPROVE TV RECEPTION



**NATION'S NEWEST COPPER MINE STARTS PRODUCING.** You are looking at Anaconda's new open pit mine at Weed Heights near Yerington, Nevada. Before ore could be economically mined, millions of tons of waste material—what miners call "over-burden"—had to be removed. On November 10, the project was officially opened as the big shovels took seven-ton bites of copper ore, and the plant swung into operation. From this new mine 60,000,000 pounds of copper will soon be available each year to meet U. S. metal needs. ↓



**COPPER HELPS DUPLICATE COSMIC RAYS.** The Cosmotron at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, N. Y., is the world's largest atomic "accelerator"—five times more powerful than any other. Its giant electro-magnet called for special windings. These were so big they had to be made in the form of rectangular copper bars—some as long as 52 feet—with a water-cooling hole *throughout the entire length*. The American Brass Company, an Anaconda subsidiary, solved the problem. An unusual job? Yes—but it shows the extent of service Anaconda offers industry.

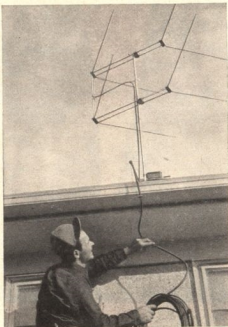
**WANT A SHARPER PICTURE ON YOUR TV SET?** The higher the frequency, the more TV signals tend to fade out from antenna to set, especially on rainy days. For the clearest image and best sound on *all* channels—UHF and VHF—ordinary TV lines won't do. Leading set-makers recommend *Foam-Line\**, a new type made only by Anaconda Wire & Cable Company. Its two wires float in plastic foam, giving the best possible reception in all kinds of weather.

\*Pat. Applied For

**T**HESE are typical examples of how Anaconda and its manufacturing subsidiaries constantly seek new and better ways of doing things. They make products as varied as *lead-covered* electrical cables, *copper-alloy* welding rods and flexible *steel hose*.

Each Anaconda subsidiary is a leader in its field. And—as part of a fully integrated business enterprise working with *many* metals—each is better able to serve you . . . *today and tomorrow*.

80008



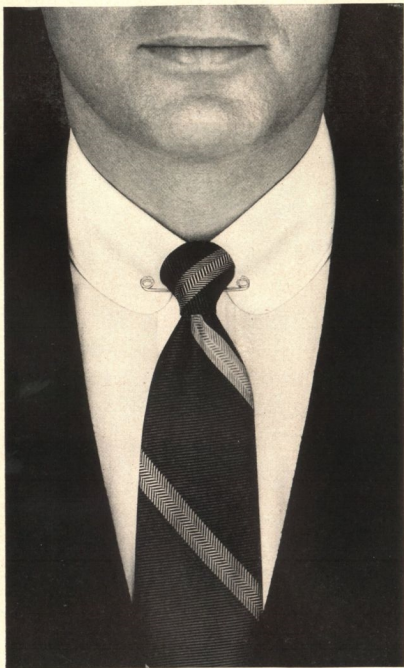
# ANACONDA

**PRODUCERS OF:** Copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum, cadmium, vanadium, selenium, manganese ore, ferromanganese and superphosphate.

**MANUFACTURERS OF:** Electrical wires and cables, copper, brass, bronze and other copper alloys in such forms as sheet, plate, tube, pipe, rod, wire, forgings, stampings, extrusions, flexible metal hose and tubing.

"ANACONDA" IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK





There is perhaps no shirt style that looks neater or more distinctive than Arrow *Radnor*. It has a soft, rounded collar, with or without eyelets, to be worn with a pin. Your choice of fine "Sanforized"-labeled fabrics (won't shrink over 1%), \$4.50 and up. The tie is an all-silk Arrow foulard, \$2.50.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

**ARROW WHITE SHIRTS**

## LETTERS

### The \$100 Lick

Sir:

Will you please tell me what the hell is the use for parents and teachers to spend time instructing their children not to lick their fingers, and then to see you print a picture of the President licking his at the \$100-a-plate Republican dinner [TIME, Oct. 26]? Surely there must have been a napkin lying around somewhere.

BILL STALNAKER

Houston

### Word from Paradise

Sir:

TIME [Oct. 12] mutilated veracity with a little piece of fiction masquerading as fact, entitled "Silenced: a Calm Voice." TIME alleged that the late Governor Dan McCarty "set himself to the job of cleaning up after Governor Fuller Warren." This allegation is not true. There was nothing to clean up . . .

The Warren administration inaugurated an industrial development program that caused the tropical paradise called Florida to become a figurative beehive of light manufacturing . . . [It] sponsored a tourist promotion program that brought vast multitudes of new tourists to the lush, lovely, florescent state . . .

The Warren administration put through the "taste test" citrus program which insured the vitamin-hungry citizens of America oranges and grapefruit ripe and redolent with succulent, salubrious, satisfying juice. Governor McCarty continued this program. The Warren administration sponsored legislation outlawing highway cows and hogs [and] slightly reduced the cruel carnage of colliding cars . . . Illegal gambling had been openly operated in Florida for more than 50

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TIME  
November 16, 1953

Volume LXII  
Number 29

TIME, NOVEMBER 16, 1953





**Panorama City, L. A.: Kaiser Homes**  
As comfortable as a space-planned Kaiser home, Kaiser has more room than 3 of the most expensive sedans. (Kaiser has built over 10,000 of these low-cost homes since 1945.)



**Colorado: Hoover (Boulder) Dam**  
Rugged as Hoover Dam...the Kaiser has given many owners over 100,000 miles of service without major repairs. (Kaiser has built more great dams than any other builder.)



**Permanente, Cal.: Permanente Cement.** Smooth as a Kaiser highway. Kaiser has lowest center of gravity of any standard American sedan. (Kaiser's produced enough cement for a road around the globe.)

## 10,000 mile tour astonishes Lowell Thomas!



### Real story behind Kaiser car revealed in visits to Kaiser's industries coast to coast!

Lowell Thomas had no idea of the value that's in a Kaiser...until he drove one.

Nor had he any idea of the vastness of the Kaiser family of industries...until he visited some of its 98 plants...met some of its 75,000 skilled employees...saw some of Kaiser's billion-dollar-a-year capacity in action.

Take a trip on this page...see what Kaiser stands for...in cars...and in industry!



**Fontana, Cal.: Kaiser Steel**  
As efficient as Kaiser Steel, the big Kaiser averaged 28.8 miles a gallon in "Motor Trend" test. (Kaiser's Steel Mill leads the nation in iron production per ton of coke.)



**Baton Rouge, La.: Kaiser Aluminum.** As easy to handle as Kaiser aluminum, Kaiser U-turns in 6½ feet less than other cars its size. (Kaiser's aluminum output exceeds the industry's annual pre-war output!)



**Bristol, Pa.: Kaiser Metal Products**  
As lustrous as Kaiser's porcelain-covered products, Kaiser paint brilliance lasts a "lifetime."  
(Kaiser Metal Products have the world's largest enamelling ovens.)

Listen to Lowell Thomas daily, CBS network

# Kaiser

America's most beautiful car, winner of 14 international awards

# \$500,000 PAYOFF

## to this "Flowers-By-Wire" Sales Contest!

On the day that M. A. Spayd, president of Standard Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, celebrated his 20th anniversary with the company, he was greeted with no less than 400 roses—wired from all over the United States by Standard's regional sales offices.

Says Mr. Spayd, "Those Flowers-By-Wire were the most beautiful I'd ever seen—because each one of them represented thousands of dollars in extra sales for Standard."

"They were the 'inspiration' for the most successful sales contest we've ever run—a contest that increased our sales \$500,000 over any previous month of our 41 years in business!"



Mr. Spayd and film star Polly Bergen show how Flowers-By-Wire boosted Standard Register sales.

## Flowers are Beautiful Business Builders!

Want to encourage your sales force? Launch a successful promotion? Send gracious greetings to clients? Do it with Flowers-By-Wire through F.T.D.!

Nothing makes good business relationships bloom like Flowers-By-Wire! They're always in good taste . . . quick and easy to send . . . and delivery is guaranteed.

Just call your F.T.D. Florist—the shop with SPEEDY and the famous MERCURY EMBLEM.



## Say it with Flowers-By-Wire

**FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION**  
Headquarters: Detroit, Michigan

years before 1949. The Warren administration suppressed all open, illegal gambling . . . and markedly reduced sneak gambling . . .

Time turned back to the Ananias tradition by alleging that Florida had a "Fuller Warren type of government-by-lobby." This is a vertical variance from veracity . . . Lobbyists did not run the state government while I humbly occupied the curule chair at the state capitol of Florida—the paradisaical peninsula visited by 5,000,000 pleasure-pursuing sun-seekers . . .

FULLER WARREN

Miami Beach, Fla.

¶ TIME congratulates Reader Warren on maintaining a high rate of alliteration in and out of office, warns him against the cruel carnage of colliding views on his administration.—Ed.

### Keeping Up with the Carnegies

Sir:

Please thank you for the beautifully caustic review [Oct. 16] of Dorothy Carnegie's *How to Help Your Husband Get Ahead* . . . I have the happy fortune to be married to a gentleman and a scholar, a Samuel Taylor Coleridge sort of man, and I hope that he will stay "useless and lovable . . ." Isn't it odd that Mr. Coleridge is still read and admired after over a hundred years? I wonder who's going to remember the backslapping Mr. and Mrs. Dale Carnegie in 2053.

ANN GLENDOWER

Pittsburgh

Sir:

*In Xanadu did Carnegie  
A stately treasure-dome decree:  
Where Alph, the sacred salesman, ran  
Through salerooms measureless to man,  
Down to a moneyed sea . . .*

KEVIN A. LEONARD

New York City

### Flabbergasted

Sir:

When Mrs. Roosevelt, at this late date, refers to Alger Hiss's "alleged" treasonable act (TIME, Oct. 26), I am flabbergasted. If any one thing is responsible for McCarthyism, it is such muddled emotional thinking by people who should know better.

JOSEPH H. COURTNEY

Morgantown, W. Va.

Sir:

Mrs. Roosevelt's prose has the unique facility of leaving the mind stumbling about in a forest of wavering, autumn-tinted meanings . . . So the discovery of Hiss's "alleged" treason was less damaging to U.S. prestige than Senator McCarthy's investigations? . . . Or does the word "alleged" indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt does not believe that Hiss was a traitor? . . . Meanwhile, she remains unchallenged mistress of the dangling *sequitur* . . .

ALEX. M. ADAMS

Mexico City

### Canterbury & Rome

Sir:

For nearly 400 years Anglican polemics have usually backfired. The latest outburst of the Archbishop of Canterbury [TIME, Oct. 26] is likely to continue the trend. His Grace entirely overlooked the fact that the two most Catholic nations of Western Europe, Ireland and Spain, have the fewest Communists. As for Roman Catholic "proselytizing in hospitals" about which he complains, I can only speak from . . . bitter experience. I was one of the few laymen in the U.S. ever to found a successful Episcopal (Anglican)



# Can an oxford shirt ever be worth ten dollars and ninety-five cents?

bbovel Burt—regular "soft-roll" button-down collar.

You may think this shirt is only for men who prefer custom cars. And expensive cashmere. Actually, it's for the eternal male who will pay for something extraordinary—as long as he gets value.

What makes this shirt such a remarkable value is a new fabric that blends incomparable DuPont Dacron and soft, long-staple cotton. We at *Manhattan* call it *Manweave*.

Dacron's magic keeps the wrinkles out. Makes it easy to wash—no starching, no ironing. Just hang it on a hanger. Almost before

you can say "DuPont Dacron" it's set to go again. And, of course, the cotton gives it the look and feel of finest natural oxford.

Cone Mills created this incredible fabric, but the plus styling details of single needle construction are *Manhattan* born and bred.

There is only one place you'll find *Manweave*—attached to a *Manhattan* Golden Needle Label—the symbol of excellence in style, tailoring, craftsmanship and fabric.

When you consider this shirt's cost—consider, too, that while trav-

eling you can wear it every day yet at home you can trust it to any commercial laundry . . . that it will wear so well and so long you may want to put it in your will.

MANWEAVE by

*Manhattan*

Dacron 65% Cotton 35%

fabric by

CONE MILLS

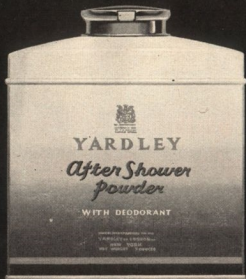
Wythe—medium spread soft stay collar. Sello—sloped low-band collar, with stays. Sportshirt—\$10.95. Dacron Knit Tie—\$2.00.

©1953 MANHATTAN SHIRT CO., 424 MADISON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y.



*The criterion of good taste the world over...*

*Yardley for men*



BY APPOINTMENT PURVEYORS OF SOAP TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI YARDLEY LONDON

Makers and Distributors for U. S. A., Yardley of London, Inc., New York

mission . . . Two years ago when I was desperately ill . . . it was Roman Catholic clergy who ministered unto me.

PAUL BRINDEL

Novato, Calif.

Sir:

How stupid can Geoffrey Fisher and the Anglican clergy get? The absurdity of lumping together doctrinal differences and malicious lies is so repellent . . . The result will be the return of more wanderers to the mother church. Well—I offered up the Divine Office yesterday for the poor fellows.

STEPHEN R. FOGARTY, O.S.A.

Tulsa

Sir:

The Archbishop of Canterbury . . . need not be frightened by the doctrine of infallibility in matters of faith, although Sir Thomas More went to the Tower and the block in its defense. The primate is a better Christian than his lineage and many of us Catholics. We pray that his reward will be that of Newman and Chesterton. The door they opened was discovered through intellect, grace and prayer . . .

ALFRED FARRELL

New Orleans

Sir:

I wish to congratulate you on the courage you have shown in printing this article . . . I hope it will . . . stop the spiritual bullying of the great bureaucratic system of the Roman Catholic organization . . . In this Protestant country of ours, we should grant the same privileges to the R.C. Church as it grants to Protestants in Catholic countries . . .

H. WOODHEAD

Detroit

Sir:

The authors of *Infallible Fallacies* were shrewd enough to hide in anonymity. The Archbishop of Canterbury, not so shrewd, has publicly praised their ill-informed and ill-tempered attack on Catholicism; but this sort of indiscretion is not surprising from a man who three years ago praised Red China and attacked the Catholic Church in the same speech.

It is amusing to find Anglicans so disturbed by the "doctrinal errors" of the Roman Catholic Church, when Anglicanism tolerates in its fold every form of belief and disbelief from Papalism to Marxism, not only among lay folk but even among prominent clergymen . . . Perhaps Canterbury feels he would have no more success than when . . . he explained away his inability to displace the notorious "Red Dean" of his own Cathedral Church . . .

PHILIP NICOLAIDES

New York City

Sir:

As a Roman Catholic woman who has been denied an annulment and who would very much like to remarry and have a family, may I suggest to the Roman Catholic women of England who are in the same situation to march to the house of the Archbishop of Canterbury and demand that he prove that our church does grant annulments to "those it particularly desires to please?" We all may then perhaps remarry, and those childless ones like myself may probably arrange to be "pleased" too . . .

JACQUELINE DUBECQ

Paris

France's Fat Girl

Sir:

Re Renoir's *Venus Victorieuse*: 40 million Frenchmen have read, with relief, that the monstrosity pictured in *TIME*, Oct. 12, is now safely in the good city of Portland, Ore. We, the people of France, do not object to



Surprise him  
with the  
most surprising  
one-suiter  
ever built...**THE HARTMANN SINGLETON**

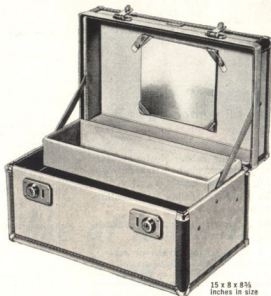
# Hartmann



Not much thicker through than the length of a king-size cigarette, but...his suit and accessories will travel, fit for a king; in the Singleton. He'll change clothes out of it at the club or office. He'll live out of it on a two, three, four day trip. Wherever he goes, whatever other luggage he has, watch how he singles out his Singleton.



Give her  
a start  
with the  
startlingly  
beautiful **HARTMANN POUDRE CASE**



15 x 8 x 8 1/2  
inches in size

**Natural Rawhide Skymote  
Poudre Case, \$100.**  
In textured coverings,  
from \$70.



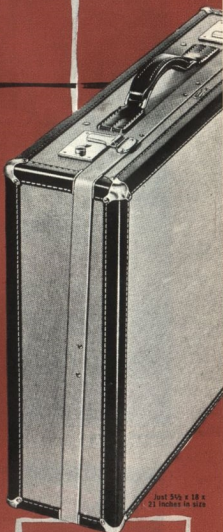
**Salt and Pepper  
Caravan Cosmetic Case**  
with overarm strap,  
\$39.50. In fine leathers,  
from \$69.50.

Other Hartmann  
Poudre Cases  
from \$30

You may decide to give her, through the years, a whole ensemble of Hartmann Luggage. But her first love will always be the Poudre Case. For her cosmetics, gown, robe, slippers. For her daily daytime use, too... golfing, shopping, an after-five fresh-up. Plastic overlay keeps lining spotless. The removable tray is a jewel. And the mirror will keep her life continually beautiful.

# Hartmann

HARTMANN COMPANY • RACINE, WISCONSIN  
Write for the name of your nearest Hartmann Retailer



Just 3 1/2 x 18 x  
21 inches in size

**Buckskin Tan Skymote Single-  
ton, \$70.** In other textured  
coverings from \$60. In im-  
ported rawhide, \$115.



**Belting Leather Knockout Single-  
ton, \$115.** In other fine  
leathers, from \$35.

All prices plus tax



**There's big money invested  
in your family car!**

### GIVE IT THE BEST!

**Keep its cooling system safe all winter — give it  
FULL 4-WAY PROTECTION!**

**1.** Against freeze-ups in cold weather, boil-offs on warm days. One shot lasts all winter.

**2.** Against rubber decay, radiator clogging, and pin-hole leaks developing from rust spots.

**3.** Against corrosion of the cooling-system metals.

**4.** Against foaming off and resulting loss of solution.



\$3.75 per gallon, \$1.00 per quart, in qt. cans

**NO OTHER ANTI-FREEZE  
GIVES YOUR CAR  
THE SAME COMPLETE  
PROTECTION**

**AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL —**  
"PRESTONE" is the trademark for a special anti-freeze having an exclusive anti-rust and anti-foam formula... developed and marketed only by National Carbon Company. There is no other anti-freeze the same as "PRESTONE" brand anti-freeze! Ask for "Prestone" anti-freeze... and get it!

**You're SET... You're SAFE... You're SURE...with**

**PRESTONE ANTI-FREEZE**  
**BRAND**

**NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY • A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation**  
30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

The terms "Prestone" and "Eveready" are registered trade-marks of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

gay, young "bronze creatures" romping around our lawns, as long as they are graceful and lithe of limb. But the heavy, rotund and adipose lady was a clear case for a severe reducing diet and Turkish baths...

As to the very gallant and charitable Mr. Victor M. Carter, successful bidder for the Venus, we note with pleasure that he is in the hardware business, which still leaves him an out should he... take a second look at "the thing."

Paris

R. RAY

### The Doctor's Report

Sir:

In the Oct. 19 Medicine section, the first item under "Capsules" refers to a paper I recently presented in Washington before the 24th Scientific Assembly... I am very apprehensive that an erroneous and perhaps harmful impression will be left with your readers... I was referring only to attacks of "coronary thrombosis or occlusion" and not to other episodes of coronary disease. Other types of attacks of coronary disease can be brought about by unusual exertion and even moderate effort...

ARTHUR M. MASTER, M.D.

Mount Sinai Hospital  
New York City

### Aftermath of a Massacre

Sir:

Your "Massacre of Kibya" [Oct. 26] made me boil with indignation at the crime—and at you! Were not the facts tragic enough? Why the inflammatory embellishment?... The blood bath at Kibya cannot be justified on any grounds; yet the burden of guilt must be shared by the Arab nations whose refusal to meet Israel at the conference table is keeping the wounds of war open in the troubled Near East.

JOSHUA O. HABERMAN

Trenton, N.J.

Sir:

My flesh crawls at the unmitigated gall of your article...

MARTIN BOOKSPAN

Mattapan, Mass.

Sir:

As a Palestinian evicted from my own home and birthplace by Jewish terrorism, I congratulate TIME...

Terrorism was a policy of the Zionists even before the creation of Israel...

JULES KAGIAN

New York City

Sir:

Your candid story of the massacre at Kibya may finally help in telling a misinformed American public the truth about the nation that so effectively sold itself in the U.S. as the "most democratic and peace-loving" nation in the Middle East...

RAMSEY H. MADANY

Potsdam, N.Y.

### Man of the Year

Sir:

I nominate Senator Joseph R. McCarthy... Only the most squeamish would quarrel with his tactics...

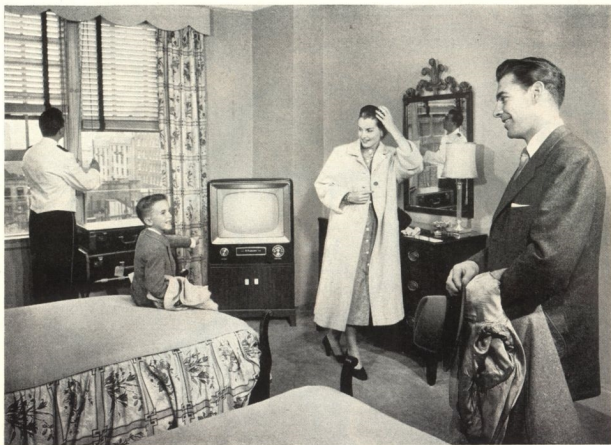
BERNARD K. FRANK

Portland, Ore.

Sir:

... I name Konrad Adenauer...

ARTHUR BAUMANN  
Engelsberg, Germany



*A typical room in New York's Hotel Sheraton-Russell—just one of the hotels in the famous Sheraton chain equipped with RCA Victor television*

## "Just like at home, Dad— it's an RCA Victor!"

**SHERATON HOTELS chose RCA VICTOR**  
because it's America's most dependable television

When Sheraton Hotels decided to install television, they were faced with a familiar question. What *kind* of television? Their decision involved thousands of TV sets, hundreds of thousands of dollars. And they wanted their guests to enjoy the *best*. So they chose RCA Victor. Why?

RCA Victor is the *most-owned, most dependable* television in America. Every year more people buy RCA Victor than any other television.

RCA Victor is television's *greatest value*—beautiful, sturdy construction; world-famous RCA Victor engineering; superb, vivid pictures; lasting, dependable performance . . . all at a reasonable price.

Suggested Eastern list VHF prices shown, subject to change without notice.

RCA Victor offers dependable TV installation and service by its own *factory* technicians. This expert service, by the way, is available to *all* RCA Victor TV owners in every principal TV market.

These are just a few of the reasons why the Sheraton people chose RCA Victor. There were others—accurate "Rotomatic Tuning," the automatic "Magic Monitor" circuit system, the superb "Golden Throat" tone system—features found in every one of the new RCA Victor television sets.

Now maybe you aren't buying TV for a chain of hotels—you just want a set for the living room. But the same reasoning applies. No one makes television better than RCA Victor. And still, prices start as low as \$189.95. See the new RCA Victor television sets at your dealer's now.

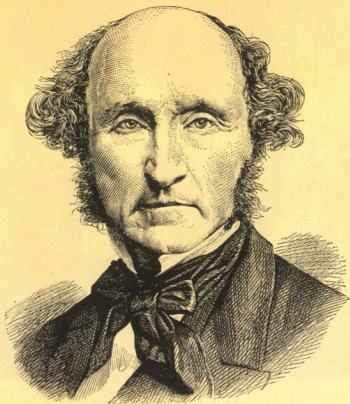


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JOHN STUART MILL *on the obligations of suffrage*

---

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*(Representative Government, 1861)*

*Designed by Jen Tuckiehold*

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## The Terrible, Terrible Teacher!

### A Mr. Friendly Story



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He took out a watch and said, "The lesson will begin in twenty seconds. You'll remember it as long as you live."

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Next thing she knew, Mr. Friendly had taken that loathsome old creature by the scruff of his neck and had tossed him out the door.

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## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

### Dear Time-Reader

In a previous letter (TIME, Nov. 24) I told you something about your fellow readers of TIME in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Now we have had a chance to take a close look at the readers of TIME's Pacific Edition, which is printed in Honolulu and Tokyo.

To learn something about these TIME readers, who they are and how they live and work, questionnaires were sent to 23 countries ranging from Japan to Fiji, from Australia to Afghanistan. Of the several thousand readers who answered the questions, many of them added a note about themselves.

From Manila, for example, we heard from an original TIME reader, now a government official, who wrote: "Since its first issue to the present, I never missed a copy except during the dark period of our history of the Philippines when the Japanese occupied our country. During that period, my old copies that I had saved were inspirations for hope of final victory and freedom." From Sumatra, Reader B. Siregar wrote that he is a 30-year-old Indonesian student now taking an Australian correspondence course in civil engineering. To pay for the course, he began teaching his own class in bookkeeping and English, and in his spare time enjoyed that universal sport—fishing. Wrote he: "Here in Sumatra, the fish we love to catch is the silvery-white *jurung*, which grows to about ten pounds."

Considering their geographic locations, it is not surprising that TIME's Pacific readers are great travelers. More than one-third have visited the U.S. at one time; 37% have traveled outside their own countries during the past year; 37% are planning to travel next year, and more than half of these will take their families along for the trip.

These well-traveled TIME readers are also a well-educated group: 81% are either college graduates or have had some college training. Many teachers mentioned the use of TIME in their classrooms. Wrote P. V. Rajan, assistant principal of a school in Ceylon: "Both my wife and I are delighted with the use of language in your magazine. I use it in my work as a teacher preparing students for university exams." Ferose Buchome of Pakistan, a concert pianist and co-founder-director of the Karachi Academy of Music, wrote: "Don't let me

flatter you by saying the usual things about coverage, and journalistic brilliance, but simply that TIME is the best thing of its kind in the world."

More than half the readers of TIME's Pacific Edition are in business, 41% in professions and 17% in government positions. Reader S. Rasananda, who is in the real-estate business in Bangkok, Thailand, discovered TIME when the Allied forces arrived in his city in 1945. "While visiting the U.S. in 1946," he wrote, "I subscribed to TIME and have been reading it ever since, to keep up with international events and to get to know the Americans." In Tokyo, Masao Saneyoshi, head of five oil and construction companies, described his TIME-reading habit another way: "To be the first to know the latest, to know world affairs at a glance."

Of every 100 of these families who read TIME's Pacific Edition, 43 own their own homes, 76 have telephones, 70 have electric or gas refrigerators and 63 employ one or more servants. There are 109 autos, 27 pianos, 45 electric washing machines among each 100 TIME-reading families; 39 of the families have one or more dogs, and six have either a yacht or a motor boat.

In answering our questions, readers reported that they entertained an average of eleven guests a month in their homes. Undoubtedly many of the guests are presented with slightly thumbled issues of TIME, for three out of five reported that they passed each issue along to friends, relatives or institutions. Reported a reader from Suva, Fiji: "My copy is read by myself and family and then passed on to a number of prominent citizens of Suva and



finally finds its way to a coconut plantation for the perusal of the overseers." No copy of TIME, he added, stops circulating while it is still legible enough for one more reading.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen



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# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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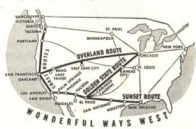
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TIME, NOVEMBER 16, 1953

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ESPIONAGE

#### A Spy in the Treasury

The case of the late Harry Dexter White boiled up in the nation's headlines, touching off the sharpest political controversy since the 1952 elections. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, in a Chicago speech last week, revived the charges that White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and an important policymaker of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, was a spy for Russia. Brownell added a new and serious accusation: President Truman had promoted White after the White House had received two written FBI reports saying that White was a spy.

The case was even more grave than the exposure of Alger Hiss, inasmuch as 1) White held higher positions in the Government, and 2) it was never alleged that a President of the U.S. had been officially informed that Hiss was a spy.

To the Brownell charge, Harry Truman reacted promptly—perhaps hastily. He said: "I know nothing about any such FBI report. . . . As soon as we found out White was disloyal, we fired him." At the White House, Press Secretary James Hagerty refuted from the record Truman's statement that White had been fired. White resigned, and got a laudatory letter from President Truman. When this was put up to Truman, he said: "White was fired by resignation."

**Party Orders.** Before the Brownell speech, neither Truman nor any other leader of his Administration had ever publicly suggested that White was fired, or that they believed him to be disloyal. In fact, White, who died on Aug. 16, 1948, apparently of a heart attack, three days after being questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee, has been considered in pro-Truman quarters as an innocent martyr to "witch hunters."

White's suspected pro-Communist activities fall into two groups: espionage and influencing policy.

Elizabeth Bentley testified that White was part of an espionage ring headed by his friend and fellow Government official, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Documents in White's handwriting were among Whitaker Chambers' "pumpkin papers."

As to policy, Elizabeth Bentley testified that White, carrying out Communist Party orders, was the architect of the Morgenthau plan for the postwar emasculation of Germany. White's boss, Henry Morgenthau Jr., carried this plan to the



HARRY DEXTER WHITE  
A new and serious accusation.

1944 Quebec Conference between Roosevelt and Churchill. It called for the dismantling of German industry and the creation of a "pastoral" Germany. Witness Bentley said that this plan was espoused by Communist grand strategy to create a power vacuum between Russia and a weakened Western Europe, so that the whole Continent would be subject to the weight of Russian power.

In his testimony to the House committee, White neither admitted nor denied a connection with the Morgenthau plan, but he did deny espionage activity and swore that he had never been close to the Communist Party or its ideas.

**Sincere Regret.** In reviving the case, Brownell said that the FBI in December 1945 sent to President Truman, through his aide, Brigadier General Harry Vaughan, a written report saying that former Communist Elizabeth Bentley had said that White was spying for the Russians. The next month Truman promoted White to executive director for the U.S. in the International Monetary Fund.

The FBI then ran a detailed investigation of White. This made White's espionage activities an "established fact," Brownell said. A second report went to the White House (again to Vaughan) on Feb. 4, 1946.

The next day a Senate committee recommended White's confirmation, and the day after, the Senate, in ignorance of the reports, confirmed him in his job with the Monetary Fund. On April 30, White's last day at the Treasury, President Truman wrote White accepting the resignation "with regret," saying: ". . . You will have increased opportunity for the exercise of your wide knowledge and expertness in a field which is of utmost importance to world peace and security. . . . In your new position, you will add distinction to your already distinguished career. . . ."

In April 1947, White left his Monetary Fund job in a hurry; Harry Truman accepted the resignation "with sincere regret and considerable reluctance." Later that year, White was called to testify before a New York grand jury. After the Bentley and Chambers charges against White and others were made public in 1948, Harry Truman tried to shrug off the accusations as "Red herring."

**"A Sweetheart."** Democrats responded to last week's Communist shellburst with a scattershot of contradiction and cries of "politics"; they said that Brownell was merely trying to divert attention from the recent by-election results.

The Attorney General retorted by publishing the entire distribution list of the first FBI report, as recorded in his department's files. On Dec. 4, 1945; General Vaughan (marked for the President's attention), Attorney General Tom Clark, Secretary of State James Byrnes; on Dec. 7; Navy Secretary (later Defense Secretary) James Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden; on Feb. 20, 1946; the President's Chief of Staff, Fleet Admiral William Leahy; on Feb. 26; War Department G-2 (later Chief of Air Staff) Lieut. General Hoyt Vandenberg; on March 5; Treasury Secretary (later U.S. Chief Justice) Fred Vinson; on March 15; the chief State Department security officer, Fred Lyon. Brownell also produced a note from the FBI, which accompanied Tom Clark's copy of the second report on White. Said the note: ". . . I have taken the liberty to similarly inform Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan . . . of the information with respect to White."

Dramatic support for Brownell's story came from a surprising quarter, Democrat T. Lamar Caudle, the onetime Assistant Attorney General who rocked Washington with his frank and ingenious accounts

of tax-case fixing, told the Des Moines Register that he had given a copy of the FBI report on White, marked for the White House, to his boss, Attorney General Clark, now a Supreme Court Justice. Drawled Caudle: "It was a sweetheart. I jumped when I read that thing . . . I said, 'For God's sake, Tom, don't let that appointment go through. It will come out some day and ruin us.'"

This week the Brownell revelation continued to produce news as ex-Diplomat Braden said he did indeed get his copy of the first FBI report. While he recalled no references to White in the report, Braden said: "I darn well took care that anyone mentioned . . . was not in my office. The White part would have been up to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President . . . There were a flock of Communists in the Government then, and my guess is that there are today."

Braden remembered seeing Alger Hiss's name in the report. He added an item of interest: "All that made a deep impression on me. Subsequently, I had a run-in with Hiss over Panama bases, and I could see how he was playing the Communist game."

Then came former Secretary Byrnes with a circumstantial story flatly contradicting Truman. Byrnes said he read the report on White and asked the President what would be done about it. Truman said he had read the report. "I asked him the status of Mr. White," Byrnes reported. "He said it was still pending in the Senate. I told him . . . I thought he should . . . withdraw the nomination. The President had a member of his staff telephone Mr. Leslie Biddle, Secretary of the Senate . . . Mr. Biddle stated that the nomination had been favorably acted on that afternoon."

Byrnes said he suggested that the President ask a Senator to move to reconsider the confirmation of White. "He did not think well of that suggestion," said Byrnes.

## ELECTIONS

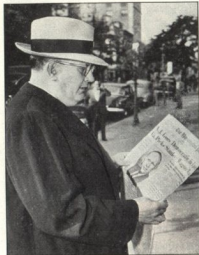
### A Year After & a Year Before

It was a year since the great landslide swept Dwight Eisenhower into the White House. The next national elections, for the Senate and House of Representatives, were a year away. At that political middle point, U.S. voters went to the polls last week in scattered state and local elections. Since it was a year after and a year before, politicians and pundits alike naturally adjusted their political microscopes to examine the results vote by vote.

**Rare Agreement.** The Republicans lost the three big ones—mayor of New York City, governor of New Jersey and U.S. Representative from New Jersey's Sixth District. They lost some smaller ones too, e.g., mayors of Columbus and Toledo, Ohio. When the results rattled in over the press wires, Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell rubbed his hands and came forth with a statement: "The results . . . disclose . . . a significant loss of confidence in the G.O.P."

For once, the Republican national chairman seemed to agree with the Democratic national chairman. Said G.O.P. Chief Leonard Hall: "We are in trouble."

Leonard Hall was right, but not for the reasons that Stephen Mitchell thought he was right. Rather than revealing a new trend, last week's election results retold an old story. The Republican Party has been weak for 20 years. Without the wide, bipartisan appeal of Dwight Eisenhower, the G.O.P. would have been in trouble in 1952. No party can expect the prestige or the popularity of its President to blind the voters to local shortcomings, or to make up for lack of local leadership and organization. Where it had the best of local issues and good organization work last week, e.g., Philadelphia and Chicago, the G.O.P. won. Where it had poor organization, poor candidates and got on the



G.O.P. CHAIRMAN HALL  
The trouble was 20 years old.

wrong side of local issues, e.g., New Jersey, the G.O.P. lost.

**Full Realization.** Many a Democrat, and Republican too, thinks that the Administration has not made enough of a record so far, that there has been too much study of issues, not enough decision, that the President gave in too easily when he faced congressional obstruction from members of his own party. This does not establish a Democratic trend, but it does reduce the value of the biggest Republican asset, Eisenhower's prestige.

At his news conference last week, President Eisenhower seemed to realize fully these facts of political life. "I have lost skirmishes before," he said, indicating that he expects to win the big battle for control of Congress next November. The only way to win votes, he said, is to enact a program that the mass of American people would say is a good one and to find candidates who merit the support of independent voters.

Dwight Eisenhower and his party have less than a year to complete such a program and produce such candidates.

## Same Reel in Virginia

Although the Republican Party has never elected a governor of Virginia, G.O.P. leaders thought they might be able to do it this year. They were wrong. Republican Candidate Theodore Roosevelt Dalton got almost 45% of the votes, more than any Republican candidate for governor in Virginia history (the 50-year average: 29%), but it was not enough. Furniture Manufacturer Thomas B. Stanley, backed by every unit of Harry Byrd's Democratic machine, was elected by a margin of more than 44,000 votes. In their own Virginia way, the Byrdmen pitched their campaign against Dalton on the argument that he was a big-spending, high-debt, New Deal type.

## The Word from Jersey

The biggest news of Election Day flashed out of New Jersey, the only state electing a member of Congress and one of two electing a governor. Everyone agreed that it was big news, but its significance looked somewhat different in Jersey than it did on the nation's front pages.

**For Congress.** Created in 1932, the Sixth Congressional District in northern Jersey had never elected a Democrat. Nevertheless, a young (33) lawyer from Plainfield named Harrison A. ("Pete") Williams Jr.\* decided he had a chance.

When he asked the Democratic National Committee for financial support, Williams was turned down. Party leaders said they did not care to invest in a lost cause. With only about \$3,000 to spend, Candidate Williams plodded around the district in a faded raincoat and a battered, narrow-brim hat. He knew that Republican Representative Clifford Case, who had resigned to take a Ford Foundation job, was highly popular. So he promised to follow in Case's voting footsteps: e.g., he promised wholehearted support of the Eisenhower foreign policy. Williams' Republican opponent was another Plainfield lawyer, George Hetfield. The Democratic nominee had once served as the Hetfields' baby sitter, later was a law clerk in Hetfield's office. But he quickly found a label for his old friend: "An Old Guard Republican."

The result: Williams 68,793, Hetfield 66,796. Across the U.S. Williams' victory was widely analyzed as a slap at the Eisenhower Administration. Williams said he thought his biggest weapon was his pledge to carry on in the path of Eisenhower Republican Clifford Case.

**For Governor.** In the race for governor of New Jersey, the result was less surprising. By Election Day, most observers agreed that the Jersey Republicans had kicked away their chance to hold the governorship (TIME, Nov. 2). Exposés of corruption, intraparty strife, a colorless candidate and an inept campaign put practically all of the local issues on the Democratic side. The Democrats ably seized the advantage and held it. Their nominee, Lawyer Robert Baume Meyner,

\* No kin to Harrison Williams, the utility tycoon, and his best-dressed wife.



a bachelor from Phillipsburg (pop. 19,000), beat Republican Nominee Paul Troast, a wealthy building contractor, by 154,000 votes.

New Jersey Democratic leaders generally agreed on why they won the governorship: "Public disgust" over the scandals that had touched the New Jersey G.O.P. The last straw, they thought, was Republican Candidate Troast's admission that he had asked New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey to commute the sentence of Labor Extortionist Joey Fay. Winner Meyner (rhymes with signer) disagreed heartily with the interpretation that got him headlines across the nation. He thought he had won on local issues, didn't think his victory was any reflection on the Eisenhower Administration.

## Philadelphia Surprise

On election night, Philadelphia Democrats were all set for a happy celebration. They had rented a five-room suite in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, had set up 200 chairs and a tally board in one big room. At Republican headquarters, across the street from the City Hall, no one had organized a cheering section. The G.O.P. had taken two good likings in Philadelphia in 1951 and 1952, and was more or less resigned to another.

As the returns on balloting for city offices came in, the astonished leaders of both parties kept rechecking to see if they were getting correct reports. By 11:30, only five gum Democrats were left in the celebration suite. The Republicans won every contest, including 13 judges. Statewide, despite a bitter intra-party quarrel (TIME, Oct. 26), the G.O.P. elected two superior court judges.

Philadelphia's Democratic District Attorney Richardson Dilworth, who had helped lead the city's Democrats to power in 1951, was baffled. Said he: "I just don't understand it." Republican Leader William F. Meade, after recovering from surprise, thought it was easy to understand. Said he: "The Democratic Party lost because of its bad record of performance."

## Son-Up in New York

Before New York City voters went to the polls to elect a mayor, there was little doubt about the outcome (TIME, Nov. 2). Tammanyite Lawyer Robert F. Wagner Jr., 43, president of the Borough of Manhattan and son of the late U.S. Senator Robert F. Wagner (sponsor of the Wagner labor act), was a sure winner.

He polled 1,021,488 votes, 46.3% of all ballots cast. Republican Candidate Harold Riegelman got 661,410 votes, 29.9% of the total, the highest percentage that any candidate for mayor of New York City has ever received on the Republican ticket. Tagging along as a poor third (468,392 votes) was Liberal Candidate Rudolph Halley, better known outside New York than any of the other candidates because of his television performances as the Kefauver committee's chief inquisitor.

The election of a New-Fair Deal son of a famous father as mayor of New York



GOVERNOR-ELECT MEYNER  
Another view of the issues.

immediately increased the speculation that the Democratic candidate for governor of the Empire State next year may well be another New-Fair Deal son: Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

## Chip off the Old Rock

Long Island's Nassau County is a solid rock of Republicanism. For 36 years Republicans have been breezing into Nassau County offices, usually by more than 2-1. This year scandal swept across the county from the Roosevelt (trotting horse) Raceway, where labor racketeers had been shaking down the employees and some owners of stock had made fabulous profits. The county's Mr. Republican, Na-



MAYOR-ELECT WAGNER  
Another junior in the wings.

tional Committeeman J. Russel Sprague, turned out to be one of the stockholders of the scandal-ridden Yonkers Raceway, in nearby Westchester County.

On election day this had an effect. Republicans won all of the county contests, but they suffered an average 11% reduction in pluralities. Levittown, with 17,000 middle-class homes and a record of going 65% for the national Republican ticket in 1952, went Democratic.

## New Bench in Chicago

In Illinois' Cook County (Chicago), judgeships are usually easy picking for Democrats. This year Illinois' young (39) Republican Governor William G. Stratton, who is an old hand at politics, decided he would try to change that situation. The first governor in years to take an open interest in Chicago judgeship races, Stratton made the rounds of rallies, fired up the G.O.P. organization, told ward and precinct workers they would be held responsible for the turnout of voters in their areas. He concentrated on the Republican suburbs. Result: the Republicans scored a solid upset, won eight (seven superior-court, one circuit-court) of 14 contested judgeships. Said "Billy the Kid" Stratton: "It shows two things. We are on the right track with our policies, and we had a unified organization."

## THE SUPREME COURT Base on Balls

On its first decision day under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the U.S. Supreme Court this week handed down a ruling that almost everyone in organized baseball has been awaiting as a batter waits for a 3-2 pitch. The case before the court was brought by a minor-league owner and two players, who contended that baseball's "reserve clause" (which gives a ball club complete control over its players' careers and prevents them from signing up with other teams) creates an illegal monopoly in violation of U.S. antitrust laws. In its 7-2 ruling (Justices Burton and Reed dissenting), the high court majority reached back to confirm Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous 1922 opinion that baseball is not covered by the federal antitrust laws because it is not in interstate commerce.

The high court also:

¶ Held, in the first opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that a longshoreman injured in a shipboard fire at Texas City, Texas, was entitled to damages under a federal workmen's compensation act, although his claim was filed after the deadline. Warren said the law should be construed "liberally."

¶ Upheld, Chief Justice Warren not participating, a California decision that the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads must pay half the cost of two grade-crossing improvement projects in the Los Angeles area, thus rejecting the railroads' protests that they were being compelled to subsidize their competitors—trucks, buses and passenger cars.

# THE U.S. AND BRITAIN

## Allies Undermine Each Other To Foe's Benefit

**R**ELATIONS between the U.S. and Britain are now worse than most Americans think. On dozens of specific questions, debated in the world's chancelleries and at the U.N., the attitudes and policies of the two allies are not merely different but actively opposed. Many a British diplomat spends more time undermining a U.S. position than in building joint defenses against Communism. And many a U.S. diplomat, busily countering the British, worries more about them than he does about the Russians. Both nations are spending political energy against each other that could be used against the common foe.

British-American disunion is deeply significant. Since the cold war began, the anti-Communist side has had the preponderant power—military, economic and moral—but superiority has never been exercised to register proportionate gains in cold-war politics. The Communists have usually had the initiative. When they lost it, they took strong defensive positions and encouraged dissension among the anti-Communist coalition.

This typical Communist strategy was demonstrated to the world last August. The Korean armistice ended a round in which the Reds had taken the initiative, lost it at Inchon, regained it by the Red Chinese invasion, and settled down to a military stalemate translated by the armistice to a political stalemate. The U.S., by warning that it would not tolerate a new or stepped-up Red aggression, cramped the Kremlin's next move. Could the anti-Communist side, taking off from Panmunjom, find a political initiative? It did not find one. Instead, the U.S. and Britain locked horns in the U.N. over the issue of admitting India to the Korean peace conference. Today, the anti-Communist alliance is too divided to take full advantage of one of the great political victories of the cold war: the failure of the Reds to win back more than 5% of the North Korean and Chinese prisoners whom they have interviewed.

Weakness in the anti-Communist camp is broader than U.S.-British conflict. Often it has been the result of division and indecision inside the U.S. Government. But as the U.S. position under Eisenhower and Dulles became clearer and more consistent, it was bound to come into conflict with "neutralist" sentiment among the allies. In the last year of Truman-Acheson, the U.S.-British divergence was growing. It has become sharper.

Specific conflicts in which it is notably grave:

**Red China.** Undismayed by Peking's stony refusal to give full recognition to Her Majesty's government, Britain insists on recognizing Mao Tse-tung, wants his representative to take Nationalist China's seat (with veto) on the U.N. Security Council. The British argument: all governments in power should be recognized, no matter how they gained power or how they behave. Britain hopes to encourage Mao to become a Tito. The U.S. believes that recognition will vastly increase Red China's prestige and help to fasten Communism on all of Asia.

**Nehru.** On China and most other Asian questions, British Commonwealth policy is heavily influenced by India's Nehru. Britons, galvanized for decades by U.S. pressure for a free India, now take a very delight in Nehru's anti-Americanism. They want to build up Nehru as Asia's leader. The U.S. is convinced that Nehru misunderstands and underestimates the Communist threat. By sitting out the Korean war, he showed that his country is not prepared to defend Asia from Red aggression.

**Middle East.** Day in and day out the British-American conflict seethes through the Middle East. Beside it the joint Anglo-American opposition to Communism is a half-forgotten, far-off thing. Present British Middle East policies have their roots in traditional Tory policies. Britain's prewar Tory policy was to keep the Moslem world divided and weak, politically and economically, so that British traders could operate on terms advantageous to them. The U.S. today sees the Middle East (as it sees almost all international problems) largely as part of the struggle

with world Communism; Middle East weakness creates a dangerous power vacuum that cannot be filled simply by building British and American military bases. Strategy against the Soviet Union and long-run commercial policy, in the U.S. view, both call for the political and economic strengthening of this area, even if the immediate effect is the loss of some commercial advantages. Iran was almost lost while British and Americans fought each other and Communist power grew.

**Europe.** British-U.S. agreement seems to be much closer in Europe, but even there serious differences are coming to light. British and U.S. views agree that the U.S.S.R. now has a dangerously overbalancing power in Europe and that this should be corrected by building up strength west of the Iron Curtain. But as progress toward this goal continues, it is increasingly clear that Britain will want to stop when the point of European balance is reached; the U.S. will want a Europe overbalanced against Russia. The U.S., measuring on a larger scale, foresees that a merely balanced Europe would free world Communism for further aggression in the Far East.

More fundamentally, the U.S. sees Communism as a highly mobile enemy that can strike anywhere without fear of being contained by localized balance. An American trying to estimate the intentions or reactions of the Soviet state will tend to draw his information from the theory of Marxism and the actual record of Communism. A Briton will tend to emphasize the history of Czarist Russia and to look upon Communist imperialism as a projection of the ancient Russian pressure against Europe.

**Germany.** The British are showing many more reservations than the Americans about the strength of West Germany. Their fear is partly commercial, partly the result of having been horribly hurt in two wars by German power. It is to the credit of British magnanimity and good sense that they tolerate a resurgent Germany to the extent that they do. But Britain still wants to limit Germany to what can be contained in a purely European balance.

### The Wider Causes

The summary of specific conflicts between Britain and the U.S. is expressed in specific causes. But the range of opposition is so wide as to suggest that more general causes of U.S.-British conflict are also driving the two nations apart.

The widening split is not a "conflict of interest." It is not essentially a struggle for commercial or other material advantages nor is it a struggle for "power" as such. In the Far East, neither nation has a big economic stake. In fact, the U.S. could wish the British stake in Pacific Asia were heavier; that might bring British policy down out of the Nehruian clouds. British suspicion to the contrary, the U.S. Government has no desire to replace British Middle East commercial interest with American.

If the U.S. and Britain are not rivals for money or power, what are they in conflict about? Ideology? The British say they haven't any ideology. The Americans say the British have, too, an ideology, and further, that the Americans are proud and grateful to share it with them. This foolish argument is hardly the basis for widespread conflict. What are the other possibilities?

**The Doctrine Left.** The Eisenhower Administration thinks of its foreign policy as progressive in that it seeks to thwart the Communist drive by expanding the political freedom and the economic life of peoples everywhere. This aim might be expected to appeal especially to the Socialists, who heavily influence British thought.

But the Socialists reject it on the ground of Socialist dogma: capitalist nations cannot be progressive; the U.S. is capitalist; therefore, the U.S. is an anti-social exploiter. Q.E.D. British

Socialists have a special resentment against American capitalism: it works. A decaying American capitalism could be treated with the tolerance and condescension that is the hallmark of the Fabian spirit. But neither Fabius nor Sidney Webb would know what to do with a capitalist enemy that really achieves its ends. The success of American capitalism in raising American living standards can neither be believed nor forgiven. It can only be evaded by talking of "the American treasure house of resources" (as if mass-produced automobiles came out of mines) or by ascribing U.S. success to the New Deal.

**The Muted Right.** The Eisenhower Administration is also profoundly and explicitly conservative, and it rises specifically to the defense of ancient verities. But this awakens no more friendly response from British conservatives than American progressivism evokes from the left. With the conservatives, the trouble is not dogma but politico-sclerosis.

The two main camps of the Tory Party are the Socialists—who won't-go-upstairs and the Colonel Blimps. The former have the usual Socialist view of the U.S. and the Colonels are of even less help. They resent the fact that the Americans have taken over the power if not the glory that was the Empire's. They wanted to settle Mossadegh with gumboats and Naguib with the Hussars.

But nostalgia for the brave old days is not conservatism. It is the conservative's business to find how unchanging principles apply to the ever-changing facts of life, not to deny that the facts have changed. British conservatism today rarely speaks in terms of principle; consequently, the British right is scarcely heard in public debate, leaving the field to the anti-American leftists, from Attlee to Bevan to Driberg.

**Experience.** The great British century between Waterloo and Sarajevo influences British ideas of how foreign relations should be conducted today.

Until the Kaiser's power rose, there was in all those happy decades no nation that could challenge Britain on a world scale, none with a half or a quarter of Britain's power. The only challenges were local, and could be met by specific transitory alliances based on the most direct and obvious self-interest of the parties. In such situations, diplomatic haggling becomes the central political art.

The U.S. experience at leadership, short as it is, has been spent on the problem of establishing international order. That problem requires more than skill at handling local situations. It demands some attention to the moral principles underlying political and commercial order. In their day, the British could take the acceptance of these principles for granted; they were violated—but they were not denied, ridiculed and systematically undermined by any great world power.

To replace the Royal Navy, which alone could keep any threat from becoming lethal to Britain, the U.S. has had to organize the world network of alliances to meet a world threat. This network has to be explicitly related to a moral purpose because it needs to be wider and last longer than an alliance based upon direct, obvious self-interest in a transitory local situation. While the U.S. was pouring \$34 billion into Europe, it had a long-range self interest (in the sense that all moral acts have self-interest at bottom). But the self-interest of U.S. aid to Europe was very different from the direct self-interest of the 19th century diplomatic bazaar in which Britain, France and Belgium divided the continent of Africa.

The British scorn and profess to fear the American tendency toward moral preaching in politics. An American answer is that the job in hand requires, among other things, moral preaching. The enemy has attacked on moral ground, has in fact made his deepest breakthrough there. That hole cannot be ignored, it has to be plugged while efforts to meet Communism's military and political pressure are in train.

By good luck or providence, the key formative experience of the U.S. past gives it some qualification for the job. The writing of the U.S. Constitution by men of conservative principle who were also hardheaded politicians and traders was an exercise in the application of moral philosophy to the facts of life. Then and since then Americans have dealt in terms of their Constitution with the conditions needed for political freedom, for federation, for economic progress. In short, they have dealt closely, con-

sistently and explicitly for nearly 170 years with what turned out to be the central international problems of the 20th century.

This gives no guarantee that Americans will do well. But at least they were subjected to the appropriate curriculum.

**Knowledge.** The Americans, say the British, do not know the world. Indeed, they did not—and some appalling blunders resulted. U.S. education is ill-suited for foreign affairs, 19th century style. The educated Briton is reared for debate and negotiation as the Spartan for the spear. A good British Foreign Office man can, by effortless intuition, absorb the essence of a political crisis from a bubble of cocktail conversation. Americans will never be good at that. They will set up a million-dollar study project to find out what a Briton would learn by asking a girl to ask a man who knew. But in their ponderous way the Americans are learning, and it may be that in this important matter of knowing the world the British are slipping.

British China policy, for example, is mainly the product of pure ignorance. When the Communists were beating Chiang and the U.S. was in the throes of an intense but inconclusive debate over what to do about it, the British were not looking or listening. A few weeks ago a correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, digging for the roots of U.S. policy, talked to some American farmers, found they disapproved of Chinese Communists on moral grounds. A thought struck the *Guardian* man. If these moralistic Americans, he wrote, could be told that Chiang Kai-shek was corrupt, they might take a more reasonable view. The news the *Guardian* man missed: the charges against Chiang are not news to any American able to read or listen to the radio. The Americans have long since put Chiang in perspective and have gone on from there to pay reasonably close attention to Chinese Communism in action. Nothing that they might believe about Chiang is likely to change their moral judgment of the Chinese Communists.

**Responsibility.** Perhaps the main cause of U.S.-British conflict is that the responsibilities of the two nations are so different. If the U.S. sank below the sea tomorrow, the free world's defense against Communism would be impossible. But the British, being at least the heirs, are not daunted by the impossible. They would take on the leadership of the free world. Their horizon would expand beyond Europe. They would see that the Middle East needed support more than arm-twisting. They would see China not with detachment but with lively sensibility. As for the world, entire, the great globe itself, they would talk less of balming the unbalanceable and more of rolling back the intolerable. They would discover the practical demand for moral principle in politics and supply it from an ample hoard in their own past. Milton's name would ring out, and Hampden's. The responsibility that now shapes U.S. policy would fashion theirs into its weaker twin.

## The Dismal Prospect

But it would be desirable to bring Britain nearer this state of mind by means less drastic than the total disappearance of the U.S. What are the chances?

Not, it would seem, good. British and U.S. policies were close when Truman and Acheson were going from fire to fire—from Azerbaijan to Greece to Berlin. Slowly the U.S. began to see its larger responsibility, to understand that the threat was global, that Europe had to be protected in Asia, and Asia in Europe. Some long-range fire prevention was needed and perhaps some punishment of firebugs. The easiest way for Britain and the U.S. to get together is for Americans to forget this lesson and relapse into the illusions of 1946. That price is too high. British cooperation is important, but a clear and effective U.S. policy is essential.

Analyses of U.S.-British conflict usually end with a tight smile and a hopeful reminder that fundamentally, and when the chips are down, the British and Americans will stand shoulder to shoulder. This is nobly true. But at what point does the fundamental agreement start getting operational? Twice the two nations have stood apart until war was well along. Both times war could have been stopped by firm action in an early season. Does British-U.S. cooperation have to wait for the Big Bang again? Nowadays, those famous chips are made out of uranium.

## CRIME

### Life or Death

U.S. District Judge Albert L. Reeves peered down from the bench in his walnut-paneled courtroom in Kansas City, Mo. The man before him was fidgety. The woman was motionless, impassive, and staring straight ahead. Judge Reeves asked if the couple was ready to answer to charges that they had kidnapped six-year-old Bobby Greenlease (TIME, Oct. 19). Carl Austin Hall and Bonnie Brown Heady pleaded guilty.

Judge Reeves scheduled a trial for next week. "There's only one issue in the case," he said—that of imprisonment or death in the gas chamber. Bonnie Heady had already sent away for a catalogue of tombstones.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### Nothing but Cadillacs

Cheryl Smith, 9, was crushed. For weeks she had lived in anticipation of the day when the King and Queen of Greece would visit her father's farm, 40 miles from Chicago, as part of their good-will tour of the U.S. (TIME, Nov. 9). Then last week, pretty Queen Frederika caught a cold and had to skip the trip to the farm. "I told all my friends I was going to see a queen," sobbed Cheryl. "I've never seen a real, live queen!" But King Paul kept his date, and, as his 18-car motorcade stopped in front of the Smiths' frame house, Cheryl began to cheer up. "Cadillacs, Cadillacs," she sighed, as the King climbed out of his Lincoln. "Nothing but Cadillacs."

The King and his aides were hustled into the farmhouse, where they were introduced to Farmer J. George Smith, 36, and his family. Then everybody sat down to a solid country dinner—fried chicken, acorn squash, mashed potatoes, string beans with bacon drippings, cider and green apple pie. King Paul explained that he preferred white meat, but the Queen, he said, liked dark meat, and "between us, we lick the platter clean." Then, to the astonishment of the Smiths, he recited the Jack Sprat nursery rhyme and promptly cleaned his own platter.

Through the dinner the Smith kids were speechless. Nannette, 11, had to stuff a napkin in her mouth to keep from giggling. Young Kent, 5, spilled his cider on the damask tablecloth, and Cheryl had a change of heart. "I wasn't going to eat," she said, "but I got hungry." After dinner King Paul made a quick tour of the farm with Smith. Then, with a home-cured ham tucked under his arm, the King waved goodbye and drove back to Chicago to tell the Queen all about it.

As soon as Queen Frederika heard about Cheryl's disappointment, she invited the Smiths (minus Baby Lois) to breakfast at her Chicago hotel suite. Nannette and Cheryl brought along a batch of fudge they had made, and helped the Queen eat it. After they had finally seen the Queen, the Smith kids were all smiles. Their unanimous verdict: "She's a real nice lady."

## THE PRESIDENCY

### Stag at Bay

Washington's social season was opened last week at a white-tie dinner given by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower for the Cabinet, the first of a series of six dinners and five receptions that will mark the biggest, most formal White House season in twelve years. Three nights later, Ike wine-d & dined 21 prominent men at the seventh of his stag dinners for U.S. leaders—and landed in a hassle with an angry newshen who thought he was being unfair to women. At his press conference, the President was confronted by Columnist Doris Fleeson, who wanted to know why he hadn't invited any prominent women to dinner. "How do you square that with your anti-discrimination program?" she demanded. Well, said Ike, he had tried to give two or three dinners for women, but he had been told that he had better watch out because the women could

been real, the President would have survived, although 120,000 Washingtonians in the neighborhood would have been casualties.

¶ Denounced Senator William Jenner's reiterated attack on General George Marshall as a "front man for traitors." Marshall, the President told his press conference, is one of the greatest patriots, one of the ablest men and certainly one of the most dedicated men he had encountered.

¶ On the eve of his state visit to Canada this week, gave executive permission to New York State to join with the Dominion in building the \$600 million St. Lawrence River power project.

## ARMED FORCES

### Go Slow

When Colonel Frank Schwable, U.S.M.C., arrived in Washington last month, he promptly went around to pay his respects to Marine Commandant Lemuel Shepherd. Schwable never got past the front office; hard-bitten Lem Shepherd angrily refused to see him. Last week the Marine Corps announced that an investigation was under way in the case of Colonel Schwable, Annapolis man, regular marine of 24 years' outstanding service and the highest-ranking American P.W. in Korea to confess to the Communist fantasies of germ warfare.

Schwable was one of some 600 men whose P.W. records were, as Defense Secretary Charles Wilson put it, being "carefully and sympathetically" examined by the services to see if "there has been an unreasonable failure to measure up to the standard of individual conduct which is expected even of a prisoner of war..." Of that total, only 34 were considered by the Pentagon to be "serious" cases, e.g., those of P.W.s who signed germ-war confessions, and those of men who spied on their fellow prisoners in return for preferential treatment from the Reds.

There is a very broad range of degree of Communist pressure on prisoners. In some of the cases described in Dr. Charles Mayo's report to the U.N. (TIME, Nov. 2) men withstood frightful beatings and torture, as well as concentrated attempts at brainwashing, without confessing. On the other hand, Colonel Schwable was not beaten or tortured in the ordinary sense. He said he was subjected to mental cruelty and kept in a dirty hovel, without shaves or haircuts, to "the point where I was as filthy as a tramp."

Question before the military: Can an officer who broke, whatever the treatment he got, be allowed to go back to command of troops or even to a desk job? The professionals' answer: no. The Pentagon intends to move slowly and cautiously in these cases, seeking a rule that will be fair to individuals who broke under duress and at the same time preserve the integrity of the services. The civilian heads of the military establishments have still to make up their minds what should be done. The military men have reached their own decision.



UNITED PRESS  
SECRETARY DULLES  
The women were annoyed.

not decide who should come. "Did women tell you that or did men tell you that?" snapped Feminist Fleeson. He got the advice from women, Ike quickly assured her. He would never take a man's advice on such a thing. But he thought it would be wise not to identify his feminine advisers.

Last week the President also: ¶ Issued an executive order abolishing the Truman Administration's secrecy code, restricting the use of secret classifications in 17 departments and agencies and forbidding them altogether in 28 others, e.g., the Fine Arts Commission, the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products. The new code will make information more easily available to the press, will eliminate excessive and absurd classification of most Government documents.

¶ Spent 18 minutes with Mamie and members of his staff in a new, \$750,000 White House air-raid shelter during a mock A-bomb raid. Afterward, Civil Defense officials reckoned that, had the raid



## AVIATION

### Uncle Igor & the Chinese Top

(See Cover)

Russian-born Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky, the eminent early birdman and aircraft designer, has never forgotten a monumental nosebleed he suffered as a boy of ten in the Czarist city of Kiev. As he sat with cold compresses on his neck and waited miserably for his veins to close, he fell prey to an alarming thought: if his condition became chronic, he might never be able to become a flyer. One night a little later he dreamed of coursing the skies in the softly lit, walnut-paneled cabin of an enormous flying machine—a cabin he recognized with a start 30 years later when he went aboard one of his own four-engine Sikorsky Clippers to inspect a job of interior decoration done by Pan American Airways.

Both the nosebleed and the dream occurred before the airplane had been invented, and although he is an extremely modest and practical man, Sikorsky cannot help but brood about them. There are times, in fact, when he experiences an uneasy amazement at his own mental processes—particularly at a sense of intuition that has nudged him to many a successful engineering conclusion that neither he nor the science of aerodynamics could explain rationally until years afterward.

**The Earthbound Greeks.** Sikorsky the man allows his mind to range widely when he meditates upon these mysteries inherent in Sikorsky the designer and inventor. He cannot understand, for instance, why man's conquest of the air was not begun by the early Greeks or Romans. Both, he feels, were perfectly capable of inventing and flying gliders; both, to his way of thinking, produced minds which could have grasped the scientific conquests involved; both had carpenters and artisans capable of building such machines, and both made the fabrics, paints and materials needed for their construction. "But they didn't," he sadly concludes, "even invent the hot-air balloon."

Why, on the other hand, he asks, did Otto Lilienthal, the Wright Brothers, Santos-Dumont, and a hatful of other pioneer airmen—among them, Igor Sikorsky—come into a wingless world lusting to fly and apparently equipped with some kind of built-in mental equipment which helped them do so? Sikorsky never goes so far as to conclude that he is an instrument of Divine Providence, but neither can he, as a deeply religious man, avoid wondering how else to explain some of his own rarer moments of intuition.

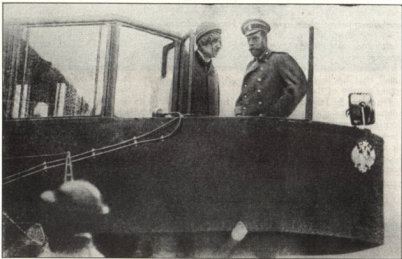
This curiosity about his own brain, and his grave sense of responsibility and hope for its products, would be understandable enough if only for its most recent series of convolutions—the experiments in which he planned, built and flew the world's first really workable helicopter,\* and more re-

cent work in which he has helped bring the device to its present state of wind-milling efficiency. Today, at 64, he is not only an honored pioneer of the brave, oil-spattered world of pre-Sarajevo aviation but also the paramount prophet of a completely new era of flight.

**Way, Hay & Up She Rises.** The helicopter—by virtue of its ability to rise straight up, to hover motionless in mid-air, to fly sideways, backward and forward, to feel its way through fog or snow at five miles an hour if necessary, to stop quicker than an automobile, and to lower itself vertically into clearings hardly bigger than the circle described by its rotor blades—began proving itself a priceless beast of aerial burden in the early days of the Korean war. In the last 36 months it has altered the whole world's concepts of transport, and has made itself a unique,

long surface trip to outlying airports. The Belgian airline, Sabena, is operating a helicopter service between Brussels, Bonn, Lille, Maastricht and Rotterdam. Helicopter services are carrying passengers and mail in and around New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. City councils all over the U.S. have accepted the theory that the helicopter will not only replace the DC-3 on air feeder lines but may augment the suburban bus as well, and they are dutifully planning heliports to accommodate the new airborne traffic.

**Cameras in the Sky.** Meanwhile, the helicopters of 1953 are finding new and increasingly fantastic employment with every passing day. They string power lines across peaks of the high Rockies, and thresh slowly over northern Canada doing mineral surveys from the air. They have landed yellow-fever vaccine in Costa



SIKORSKY & CZAR NICHOLAS II ON THE DECK OF "THE GRAND"  
Undaunted by nosebleed, revolution and gyroscope effect.

irreplaceable and increasingly commonplace part of U.S. life.

There are still fewer than 3,000 helicopters in the world (virtually all U.S.-built) and, in many ways, the inspired contraption is still in its infancy. But few machines have so caught the national imagination. The Marine Corps has long since adopted the helicopter as its answer to the atomic bomb, and proposes to send rotor-topped whirlybirds hurrying inland from carriers far at sea, to establish the beachheads of the future. The Army has begun supplementing trucks with helicopters, and, in so doing, is regaining a disregard for rough terrain it has not been able to afford since the day of the mule. And today no naval aviator leaves a carrier deck without knowing that a helicopter is hovering near by, ready to swoop and pluck him from the sea if he is forced down.

Rotor-lifted aircraft, able to take off and land from rooftops, parks or squares in the heart of the biggest cities, are already eliminating that most exasperating aspect of fixed-wing air transport, the

Rican jungle clearings, and have plucked sick, wounded or stranded men from mountain ledges, deep canyons, flood areas and sinking ships all over the world.

Crop-dusting, hazardous when performed with low-flying, fixed-wing aircraft, is as safe as surrey-riding when done with helicopters. The owner of a big Texas pecan grove no longer sends Mexican laborers clambering into his trees—he simply flies a helicopter over the grove when the nuts get ripe, and the rotor blows the crop to the ground before lunchtime on harvest day. The whirlybird is proving a heaven-sent device for motion-picture directors: a camera fixed in a helicopter can hang motionless high in the sky over battle scenes, or follow the U.S. Cavalry to the rescue through the steepest canyons. Four Bell helicopters, two dressed like boys and the others like girls, do square dances above the crowds at aviation shows.

But these outward manifestations of the rotor age seem positively undramatic when compared to the fevered turmoil amidst which the helicopter itself is

\* The word helicopter stems from two Greek words, *helix*, meaning spiral, and *pteron*, meaning wing. Correct pronunciation: *heli-copter*.

currently being brooded, hatched, cross-bred and re-hatched by fanciers intent on improving the breed. A new and fiercely competitive race of engineers and manufacturers has sprung up in the wake of Sikorsky's success, and whirlybird hatcheries have bloomed all over the U.S. Some of these firms have big plants and big contracts (the leaders: Sikorsky, Bell, Piasecki, Hiller and Kaman), and some have little except blueprints, dreams and stock certificates. But helicopters of every conceivable configuration are evolving from all their drawing boards.

In the struggle to produce the definitive helicopter type, the industry has spawned single-rotor helicopters, coaxial (two rotors on one shaft) helicopters, biaxial (two rotors on separate shafts) helicopters, biaxial machines with intermeshing rotors, experimental helicopters powered by turbojet engines, and a snarling line of machines with ram-jet or pulse-jet engines mounted at their rotor tips. There is scarcely a helicopter engineer who does not harbor some guarded gimmick for improving rotor life or rotor control, and every manufacturer seems supremely confident that his machine is the only helicopter worthy of the name.

**Tractors & Telescopes.** Gentle Igor Sikorsky seems almost out of place in his position of eminence amidst this uproar. He is an erect, balding man with a scraggle of grey hair at his collar, a bland face, a clipped mustache, and a polite, faintly accented voice. His position at the big

Bridgeport helicopter factory of the United Aircraft Corp.'s Sikorsky division is difficult to describe: he is a sort of resident genius and after-dinner speaker combined, and reigns not through any formal authority but through the sheer logic and soundness of his engineering opinions.

He talks with a professorial air, greets everyone from workmen to Marine generals with a slight, stiff-backed Old World bow, and has never been known to lose his temper or, for that matter, even raise his voice. He wears dark business suits, often with blue, rubber-soled yachting shoes and a variety of individualistic headgear—a long-billed khaki airman's cap, a narrow-brimmed fedora turned up sharply fore & aft, or a black-&-white-checked cloth cap of a type worn in deck chairs before the great *Titanic* went down.

All his life Sikorsky has been a highly publicized figure, but he keeps the outside world rigidly partitioned from his family life and his quiet social life. He has a grown daughter (by an earlier marriage) and four sons. Serge, 28, works in Europe for the United Aircraft Export Corp.; Nicholas, 26, and George, 22, are at home; and Igor Jr., 24, is a student at Yale. He maintains a fond, paternal relationship with them, as he does also with a band of old Russian friends, some of them Sikorsky employees of many years standing.

Sikorsky was largely instrumental in building an Orthodox church near Bridgeport as a place of worship for the area's Russian colony. The designer's wife, Eliz-

abeth, usually cooks and serves dinner herself when the Sikorskys entertain at the modest Easton, Conn. farmhouse: the guests are almost always limited to old Russian friends and old acquaintances from the aircraft world, among them Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife, Anne.

Sikorsky is a stargazer (five-inch-telescope class) and a writer of religious and philosophical books (*The Message of the Lord's Prayer*, *The Invisible Encounter*). Tractors of any type fascinate him and he currently has three ("they are like pets"). But one hobby takes him far from home. He is wild about volcanoes and will fly thousands of miles to watch one fume and throw lava into the air. When Mexico's famed Parícutin was erupting, Sikorsky traveled twice to the crater site to admire the effect.

**The Wood-Breakers.** The faint aura of unworldliness that clings to him, however, is mostly illusion; the Sikorsky imagination may soar, but he is a practical, enduring, even stubborn man. Though his colleagues call him "Uncle Igor" behind his back, nearly all United Aircraft officials call him Mr. Sikorsky to his face. His career has spanned virtually the entire history of flight.

Sikorsky was just 19 when he set out, in 1909, on a pilgrimage from Kiev to Paris, then the mecca of aviation. The early aeronauts who had hived there were mostly grease-stained motorcycle or automobile racers who flew—or tried to fly—out of the sheer love of risking their necks in public. Sikorsky was a young gentleman and an embryo intellectual; his father, a physician, was famed in Russia as a psychologist, and Igor had put in three years at the Imperial Naval College in St. Petersburg, and two more at the Institute of Technology at Kiev. He was not abashed, however, as he walked through the long grass at the edge of Juvisy airfield, outside Paris, and took his first look into the temple of the flying machine.

It was a strange place. Few of the airplanes which went quivering and coughing across the pasture land ever got into the air. One that would rise to an altitude of ten feet was watched with respect, and a man who got high enough to "break wood" (i.e., have an actual crash) was a hero. Paris rang with theories on planes and flight, almost all of them completely false. One Captain Ferber, however, gave the youth a piece of advice he never forgot: "To invent a flying machine is nothing; to build it is little; to make it fly is everything."

Sikorsky asked one French aviator to name the best aircraft engine of the day. "They are all bad!" the Frenchman cried. Sikorsky modified the question. "Which is the least bad?" The Frenchman meditated and answered: "The one with the smallest number of parts, for the parts are all bad, too." Sikorsky forthwith bought a 25-h.p., three-cylinder Anzani engine, took it back to Kiev, and began building a flying machine himself in his father's backyard summerhouse. It was a rude helicopter. It snorted, flapped, and vibrated,



PIASECKI HELICOPTER RESCUING NAVY FLYER (JULY 1953)  
On every take-off, a hovering whirlybird.

Department of Defense—Navy



HELICOPTERS & MARINES UNDER ATOMIC CLOUD IN NEVADA  
On the beachheads of the future, a priceless beast of burden.

Department of Defense—Marine Corps

but stayed stubbornly on the ground. To Sikorsky's delight, however, it lifted 357 lbs., only 100 lbs. less than its own weight, when attached to a scale.

After that, month after month, Sikorsky toiled, sketched, planned and studied in his personal struggle to conquer the air. He built another helicopter. He built a frail little fixed-wing airplane. They refused to fly, too. He built still another airplane, the S-2, and after days of taxiing and trying the controls he got its flimsy, bicycle-wheel undercarriage off the ground, and began trying to learn to fly. After eight minutes in the air he tried a turn; the S-2 crashed from a height of 80 feet and was completely ruined. Sikorsky limped away from the wreck to try again.

**"The Grand."** A new burden of worry assailed him as he toiled on. His father, apparently a man of inexhaustible faith, put much of his small fortune into Igor's experiments, and in the end resolutely mortgaged the family home to keep them going. Igor's sixth plane won the highest award at a Moscow aircraft exhibition in 1912. A huge manufacturing combine, the Society of Russian Baltic Railroad Car Factories, financed him, and with consummate confidence he set out to build the biggest flying machine the world had ever seen. It was "the Grand," the first four-engine transport plane in history—a magnificent affair with a glassed-in cabin, a dining table and an outside observation platform from which Sikorsky liked to admire the clouds as his creation lumbered through the air at 60 miles an hour.

The czar himself came to see the aerial behemoth and presented Sikorsky with a gold watch bearing the two-headed eagle of Imperial Russia. Igor was 24, one of the world's leading aircraft designers and a famous man. In a few years he was

worth half a million dollars. During World War I he shuttled tirelessly between his factory, which built four-engine bombers, and the front, at times taking cover from showers of steel arrows which German bomber pilots dumped on Russian air-dromes. Then came the Revolution. Sikorsky left Russia with one suitcase and a thin sheaf of English pound notes.

He ended up in a small furnished room in Manhattan, scratching for a living by giving lectures on mathematics to other émigrés. By 1923, however, he was back in business; aided by a handful of long-suffering fellow Russians, he built a clean-lined two-engine transport plane in a Long Island farm yard. Sikorsky was too polite to order his workmen out when they scrambled in for the test hop, and the overloaded plane crashed.

He nevertheless proved himself an impressively facile designer, and eventually United Aircraft & Transport Corp. assimilated his Sikorsky Aviation Corp. By 1937 he had made his mark all over again. The Sikorsky amphibian was a famous plane, and Sikorsky's four-engine Clippers were blazing Pan American's transoceanic routes on both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Sikorsky did not rest on his laurels. He rose at a meeting of United's operating committee, bowed and calmly announced that the time had come to perfect the helicopter.

**Feathers & Corks.** If he had suggested, instead, that United begin work on a perpetual-motion machine or a cure for baldness he could hardly have startled his colleagues more. The helicopter is the oldest flying machine. The Chinese top, a toy propeller that flies when its shaft is spun between the palms, was conceived in the Orient a thousand years ago. Leonardo da Vinci designed a spiral airscrew in the

hope of achieving perpendicular flight. In 1784 two Frenchmen, Launoy and Bienvenu, made a spring-powered model coaxial helicopter with corks for hubs and bird's feathers for rotors. It flew beautifully. An Italian named Enrico Forlanini built a successful seven-lb. steam-driven model in the 1870s.

But men intent on developing the principle behind these simple toys ran into awesome problems. As it sweeps forward into the wind, a whirling rotor blade has more lift than it has on its backward journey. Early models tended to roll over sideways like dying ducks. When the rotor begins turning, torque tends to whirl the body of the helicopter itself in the opposite direction. Furthermore, a spinning rotor is, in effect, a gyroscope—which reacts lustily against any movement from its original position. On top of all this the whirling blades are subject to vibrations—"resonances," as helicopter engineers call them—and early experimental machines had a nasty habit of flailing themselves into suicidal collapse. Anyone who conquered all these difficulties still faced another—ships and planes are steered by rudders. But a rudder obviously could not be used to control a machine intended to go straight up, as well as forward, back and sideways.

**The Flying Rat Trap.** The world did not lack men who felt confident of hauling themselves into the air with the Chinese top. Over the years they built some of the strangest contraptions ever seen outside an opium dream. They also solved some of the weird problems inherent in helicopters, and a few got into the air. In 1922, an American named Henry Berliner flew a tri-winged tri-rotor "gyrocopter" at an altitude of 15 feet for one minute and 35 seconds. In the same year, a scholarly,

short-tempered Russian named George de Bothezat built something that resembled a huge rat trap with four lifting rotors and two steering rotors; it flew at a height of six feet for a minute and 42 seconds at McCook (now Wright) Field.

A wealthy Spaniard, Juan de la Cierva y Cordonnia, discovered that hinged rotor blades would adjust to differences in lift all around their circular path. He incorporated the principle into the Autogiro, a machine that depended on a free spinning, un-powered rotor for lift, and on a conventional propeller for forward motion. The Cierva Autogiro, which was built in the U.S. by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Heir Harold F. Pitcairn, was the first, practical departure from the fixed-wing plane. Though it could not ascend vertically, it

bile fan belting to the transmission of a single, three-bladed rotor. Nevertheless, it incorporated most of the principles of today's Sikorsky machines.

In building it, the inventor drew heavily on the theories of others, but putting them together mechanically with some of his own and making them practical was an awesome task. Most earlier helicopter builders (like some today) killed torque by using sets of two or more rotors which revolved in opposite directions. But Sikorsky put his faith in one rotor. "One woman in the kitchen is fine," he says. "Two women in the kitchen get in each other's way." He decided to keep his fuselage from spinning simply by hanging a vertical fan on an outrigger at the tail.

To make his helicopter go up or down

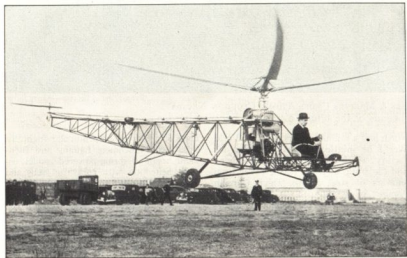
had the VS-300 tied down with stout ropes to keep it from rising more than a few feet. Then he climbed into the seat in his dark business suit and upturned fedora, started the engine and began—as he had in a Russian pasture 30 years before—trying to learn to fly a strange, new and hideously uncertain machine.

It took weeks, months, years. On the first "flight" in which the VS-300 left the ground it immediately lurched sideways "like a frightened horse." Sikorsky had no way of knowing whether the fault was his or the helicopter's. For a while he had the machine fastened to a post in a nearby field, and "flew" it there every day simply in an attempt to keep its wheels precisely six inches off the ground. Meanwhile the VS-300 was rebuilt and rebuilt again—in all, it went through 19 major alterations, accumulating and shedding tail rotors in the process.

Gradually it improved. So did its control system—pilots originally complained that it would take a man with nine arms to fly it. So did Sikorsky's ability to handle it. In 1941 he set a record for endurance—the VS-300 stayed in the air at treetop height for one hour and 42 minutes. By the time of Pearl Harbor the burden of Sikorsky's experimental work was done. The VS-300 would do amazing stunts—hover motionless with ease, sit down in backyards, lower a bag of eggs to the ground without cracking a shell. The Sikorsky plant turned to building bigger and more powerful helicopters, which were put to use in rescue, patrol and communications work during World War II.

**Man with a Thousand Lives.** Igor Sikorsky's real moment of triumph came when the U.S. Marines pressed helicopters into service in Korea—and not simply because the Bridgeport plant (soon to be doubled in size) fairly vibrated to the rush of new business. He kept meticulous track of rescue work done by helicopters all through the war. "We have," he would announce to friends with satisfaction, "now saved 7,642 lives. We are saving more every week."

Helicopters are still growing bigger and bigger. Sikorsky is soon to unveil a two-engine, single-rotor machine capable of carrying 26 fully equipped marines or 35 short-haul passengers. The Piasecki Transporter, a new 40-place biaxial helicopter, is undergoing tests at Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the more fervent of the new disciples of vertical flight dream of mass-producing small helicopters by the hundreds of thousands, of eliminating metropolitan airports with "convertiplanes" capable of rising with rotors and then undergoing a mid-air metamorphosis and becoming speedy jet airplanes. Some even wonder if fixed-wing aircraft themselves cannot be flown straight up simply by blowing a lifting wind across their wings with jet engines instead of with a take-off run. Even to Igor Sikorsky a lot of this sounds like wild talk—wild talk such as he has not heard since Paris in 1909, when the world of flight was new and nothing was impossible.



AERONAUT SIKORSKY PILOTING THE VS-300

Like suggesting perpetual motion or a cure for baldness.

could take off with a short run, climb rapidly and land in tight fields.

Even so, it was little more than an aerial curio—a compromise between an airplane and a true helicopter. Conventional-aircraft engineers felt that the long, painful struggle to produce a direct-lift machine was simply proof that the practical helicopter was an impossibility. Sikorsky did not agree. He had never ceased thinking about rotor-machines in all the 30 years since building his first. While workmen at the Sikorsky plant goggled and shook their heads, Sikorsky began flailing the air with a stationary test device made from the transmission of an old Ford, a motorcycle engine, and a single rotor blade.

**One Woman in the Kitchen.** Stranger developments followed. United Aircraft, caught between its doubt of helicopters and its respect for Sikorsky's genius, financed an experimental direct-lift machine. Sikorsky was obligingly frugal; all his years of helicopter research cost United less than \$300,000. His Vought-Sikorsky 300 was simply a framework of welded pipes with a 75-h.p. aircraft engine and a big flywheel that was linked by automo-

he incorporated the idea of the variable-pitch propeller; by increasing the rotor blades' bite on the air (and simultaneously opening the throttle), he increased their lifting power. But to steer the machine forward, backward or sideways he made the blades subject, also, to something much more complicated, called cyclical pitch. This forced the bite of each individual blade to lessen as it swung toward the direction in which the control stick was moved—and then to gradually increase back to maximum pitch as it traveled through the next 180 degrees of its circle. Thus, if the stick was pushed forward, the helicopter would move ahead because the blades pushed harder at the rear of the rotor "disk" than at the front.

**An Engineer's Nightmare.** All this was harder to do than to plan. He had to build a hub that would contain all the gear necessary for these subtle and complicated changes of altitude and still let the blades ride free (to kill gyroscopic effect and preserve a balance of lift), supported horizontally only by centrifugal force. The hub was an engineer's nightmare. There was only one way to ferret out its many early imperfections. Sikorsky



# INTERNATIONAL

## COLD WAR

### The Hard Line

A notion that came to life with the death of Joseph Stalin was itself laid to rest last week. Stalin's successors made plain, so that even the most credulous could see, that they have no desire to negotiate a letup in the cold war.

One evening early in the week, ambassadors of the three Western powers were summoned to the Moscow Foreign Ministry. Each got an 18-page diplomatic note. It was Russia's answer to their proposal for a four-power ministers' conference at Lugano, Switzerland. The Russians did not even reply to the Lugano invitation, but made it clear that Moscow had reverted to—if it ever really slid away from—the truculent line of Stalin's last year.

The U.S.S.R. will not even dicker with the Western powers, said the note, unless the West abandons the European Army plan, dismantles the NATO alliance and the global network of air and naval bases. There will be no chance of bargaining, the note added, unless the West agrees to include Red China.

**Keep What Stalin Took.** Larded as usual with Soviet propaganda, the note was far more than that. It was a clear statement of the foreign-policy objectives sought by Russia's new leadership:

¶ To remain highly armed.

¶ To give away nothing of what Stalin took, and to capitalize on the improved Communist position in the Far East.

"This note is tough," said a U.S. diplomat. "They are telling us . . . to throw away our gun and brickbat while they keep theirs. Then they will negotiate. I note references to the possibility of World War III. That is something they haven't been talking about in their notes recently."

**Cold War Fanned.** Later in the week, at the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, old Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, spoke in bellicose tones. "It is known to all," said he, "that through the zealous efforts of aggressive circles in the U.S.A., the cold war continues and is being fanned briskly . . . The imperialist camp . . . is conducting a policy of preparing war."

At the U.N., Andrei Vishinsky got orders to go at the West again in the old, unbridled way, and the debating in Manhattan rang once more with the Russian words for "reactionary circles," "aggressive bloc," "drown in blood."

Disheartening as this dash of cold water might be to Europe's neutralists and forlorn-hopers, Russia's tough words were considered downright encouraging in some ways by Western diplomats. They find the Kremlin's refusal to negotiate defensive, rather than a sign of confidence and strength. In France, Russia's intransigent tone was calculated to help overcome

France's deep hesitations about ratifying EDC. Then why had Russia acted this way?

The professionals in Washington and Paris agree pretty well on this hypothesis: right after Stalin's death, the new regime was wavering between a continuation of Stalin's tough policy and trying out a softer one. The East German riots of June 17 convinced them that softness was taken to be weakness; and Adenauer's success in West Germany convinced them that they would never prevail in a united Germany. Better half a Germany than none: they decided to stand behind their East



RUSSIA'S VOROSHILOV

Sovfoto

The tough words were encouraging.

German puppets, and to dodge any big power conference where the West would be negotiating from unprecedented strength.

**More Baffling.** Just before Moscow rolled out its new hard line, Winston Churchill retreated from his insistence on a "parley at the summit" with Premier Georgy Malenkov. He was, as usual, stubbornly optimistic: "The probabilities of another world war have diminished, or at least have become more remote. I think it would be true to say that [the outlook] is less formidable but more baffling."

"It certainly would be most foolish to imagine that there is any chance of making straight away a general agreement of all the cruel problems . . ." The 77-year-old Prime Minister added, in what seemed a melancholy personal reference: "Time will undoubtedly be needed—more time than some of us here are likely to see." This week Eisenhower, Churchill and France's Premier Laniel decided to gather, with their foreign secretaries, at Bermuda early in December to thrash over the problems posed by Moscow's new hard line.

## TRIESTE

### Blood in the Streets

The feeling of Italians for Trieste runs deep and broad: it is shared by old and young, by men and women of all parties, by Italians of all social circumstances. Trieste is, and of right ought to be Italian; so runs the universal view. Already ethnologically Italian, it was won from Austria in World War I in campaigns that cost 650,000 dead, 1,547,000 wounded and missing—casualties that are intimately remembered today in every Italian town. Lost in World War II and promised to Italy once again by the famed U.S.-Britain declaration of 1948, the territory of Trieste is not yet within Italy's reach; the U.S.-Britain declaration of Oct. 8 gives her a lien on Zone A—the port of Trieste and the northern section of the territory—but it is still to be put into effect.

Last week the unresolved Trieste problem flared up in bloody demonstrations. At the bottom of it was a widespread fear among Italians that the U.S. and Britain might renege on their Zone A promise, as they had failed to deliver on their 1948 declaration that all Trieste should be Italy's. The Oct. 8 promises had not been carried out because of ugly threats made by Communist Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia, who already holds Zone B and who insistently trumpeted to the world that he would not see Zone A go to Italy without war.

**After the Rites.** The emotion-charged day on which violence began was the 34th anniversary of Italy's World War I victory over Austria. In Redipuglia—where 100,000 of Italy's war dead are buried—scores of thousands of people from all over Italy and from Zone A crowded into the cemetery amphitheater for the annual ceremony. Among the dignitaries on hand in Redipuglia, 20 miles northwest of Trieste, was Italy's Premier Giuseppe Pella. An open-air Mass was said, patriotic songs were sung, a Trieste orphan boy (grandson of a soldier buried at Redipuglia) read the last order of the day, which Italians call the victory bulletin of 1918.

After the rites, in the late afternoon, some 12,000 patriotic Trieste Italians poured back into the city. They sang, shouted slogans. Hundreds moved toward the Piazza dell'Unità, Trieste's central square, on which the city hall stands, and were joined by crowds of students. Trieste's special police were alerted, and arrived in jeeps. The marchers jeered them.

Trieste's special police, recruited from both Italians and Slavs of Zone A, are trained and commanded by the British; they are under the direct control of Britain's Major General Sir Thomas John Willoughby Winterton, Military Governor of Trieste (and also commander of the British and U.S. troops there). General Winterton's tough cops are not liked. Paid twice the salaries of Italian cops, they are also suspect by Triestini as contented

## NEWS IN PICTURES

# ITALIAN DEMONSTRATORS RIOT FOR TRIESTE



Associated Press

**FREE-FOR-ALL BATTLE** gets under way in Trieste's Piazza dell' Unità as police try to stop

charging students (foreground) with tear gas. Later, rioters were hurled back by gunfire.



Associated Press

**DETERMINED POLICEMAN** swings truncheon at grappling demonstrator in Trieste as other police close in to help during street skirmish.

**FLYING SQUAD** of helmeted police, breaking up street demonstrations in Rome, pursue group of rioters seeking to escape from scene in streetcars.





Vesposiani

**ROMAN MOB**, hooting at police on Via Veneto, is held in check by stream of water from riot-truck hose. Demonstrators tried to march on U.S. embassy (behind hose truck), finally gave up after series of drenchings.

James Whitmore—Life

United Press



**SOUVENIR HUNTERS** wage private fight for license plate of police Fiat after Trieste mob had turned car over and set gasoline tank on fire.

*Independentistas* who want to keep the status quo.

It fell to the police to disperse the marchers. They began by trying to wrest an Italian flag from the column leaders, and in the scuffle they began swinging rifle butts and truncheons (see NEWS IN PICTURES). The Triestini counterattacked with a hail of paving stones. By midnight about 15 rioters had been hurt, scores arrested.

**Violation of Sanctuary.** Next day, there was another clash between police and demonstrators, mostly students (but including some neo-Fascist toughs). This time the police used fire hoses and tear gas. They chased some of the rioters into the famous old Church of San Antonio, and in a surprising violation of the traditional right of sanctuary, continued to swing their clubs inside.

The Bishop of Trieste ordered the church reconsecrated, and the ceremony that afternoon set off new violence. The police used firearms for the first time, apparently firing over the heads of the crowd, but one youth was killed.

All over the city, crowds began upsetting and burning British cars and police jeeps. They burst into the city hall and ran an Italian flag up to half-staff. On the third day they broke into *Independentista* headquarters, threw furniture, draperies and records out of the windows. When the rioters surged toward the Piazza dell'Unità again, the police tried to stop them with jeep and motorcycle charges. Then they fired their carbines into the crowd, and that cleared the square, except for the dead and wounded.

At the end of three days it was clear that under the rough police handling, the situation was likely to get worse instead of better. General Winterton ordered them off the streets, and put U.S. troops of the 351st Infantry Regiment to the job of restoring order. It was a belated but successful move. The Triestini cheered the Americans, and order was restored within a few hours, without any more casualties. But the toll of the three days' work stood thus: among the demonstrators, six dead, 56 wounded or injured, more than 100 arrested; for the police, no deaths, 72 wounded.

**Attacking the British.** All Italy was enraged. Violence sputtered in Rome, Milan, Genoa, Naples, Bari, Messina. In Rome, U.S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce, returning from a call on Premier Pella, found Via Veneto, the broad street in front of the embassy, blocked by demonstrators, so that her car could not get through. Unhesitatingly, she stepped out of the car into the midst of the demonstrators and walked coolly through the crowd to the embassy. Then she offered to talk to any qualified representative of the demonstrators, but the crowd dispersed without anyone taking up the offer.

It was not against the U.S. that Italian anger was aroused. In most cities, the mob attacks were directed against British consulates. All newspapers printed pictures



Walter Sanders—LIFE  
MAJOR GENERAL WINTERTON  
Shouts, stones and the crack of rifles.

of blood on the steps of Trieste's San Antonio Church and cried denunciations of the inept performance of General Winterton. There were demands for his recall. Pella demanded that those responsible for the police order to fire "be named and that they be prosecuted." In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that "the police seem to have shown admirable discipline and restraint in the face of extreme provocation," and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said that the U.S. was standing behind General Winterton.

Beyond the responsibility for the riots and the deaths lay the West's continuing failure to make good on its promise to Italy. After attending with his Cabinet a High Requiem Mass for the Trieste victims, Premier Pella warned: "Time is working in nobody's favor in the question of Trieste . . . Time works neither for Italy nor for the Allies nor for the cause of that peace which we have so much at heart. The dead of Trieste have furnished the evident proof of this warning with their blood."

## KOREA

### "It Is Inhuman"

When the explanations started at Panmunjom, the Communist explanations screened some 500 P.W.s in less than four hours. Last week they took eight hours to screen 136. This was the long-expected Communist move to sabotage the explanations that were costing them so much face in Asia. The go-slow tactics imposed a new strain on the P.W.s, but they did not

seem to be swayed. Of the first 136, only two chose to go back to Communism.

The neutrals on the Repatriation Commission were also ready for any tricks by the Communists, whom they no longer trust. After one hour-long explanation, a Swiss pointed emphatically at his watch. The Indian chairman told the explainer, "Hurry up." At this note of friendship, the P.W. serenaded the explainer, beating his feet on the floor in rhythm. "March together," he sang, "against the Communist pigs. Death to the traitor Mao." The Indian listened, half amused, then gently told the guards, "Tell him to stop singing now. He did not come here to sing." Five minutes later, the Indian snapped to the explainer, "That's enough."

**Turmoil in a Tent.** In another tent, a P.W. stood his ground for almost four hours. The Swiss and the Swede kept asking him if he wanted to leave, but the P.W. seemed quite happy to stay. The Communist explainer moved halfway round his table, and threatened the P.W. The Swiss wagged his finger in the explainer's face, and cried, "You shut up. You shut up." The Poles and Czechs shouted at the Swiss, and the Indian shouted in Hindi to the guards. At this moment of turmoil, a black U.S. Chevrolet with three stars on its bumper drove up to the tent, and India's strapping Lieut. General K. S. Thimayya stepped out. "This is absurd," said he. "It's got to stop." He promptly ordered a ten-minute recess for every tent, and instructed his officers to see that explanations were not dragged on after the P.W.s' intentions had been made clear. "Are you expecting any more trouble?" someone asked him. "Not from the P.W.s," he replied.

**Letters from Home.** Next day he called a press conference about the Communist go-slow campaign. "It is inhuman," said Sandhurst-educated General Thimayya in precise British accent. "As long as India is responsible, I cannot permit this to grow." Thimayya thought the explanations should get through a compound of 500 P.W.s a day or "forget about those who are not explained to." If the explanations stalled altogether, Thimayya implied, he would use his own troops to give the P.W.s a fair hearing.

Then Thimayya disposed of another Red trick. The 22 U.S. and one British "nonrepat" P.W.s complained they were getting mail from the U.S. designed to "intimidate, slander, coerce and bribe" them to go home; they demanded that the neutrals censor their mail. Thimayya said all right, if the other neutrals agreed, but "I asked them what we should do in the case of a letter from a man's wife who writes 'Oh, darling, please come home to me,' and they seemed a little unclear."

Then, looking toward Communist Correspondent Alan Winnington, Thimayya confided: "Frankly, we had expected that five or six thousand of [the P.W.s] would want to go home." Explanations' box score to date: prisoners held, 22,592; explanations, 2,204; decisions to go back to Communist territory, 64.





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# FOREIGN NEWS

## GREAT BRITAIN

### The Queen's Wishes

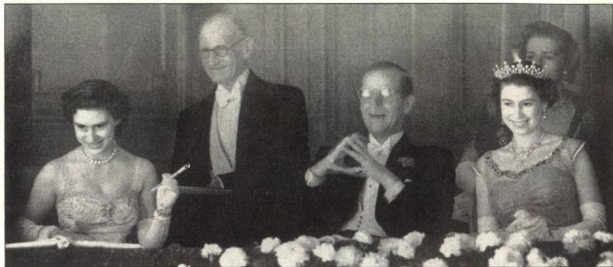
Currycombed as sleek as seals, Britain's famed Windsor greys last week were harnessed once again to the Irish state coach to carry their mistress to Westminster for the opening of Parliament. In an age of internal combustion engines, the greys were as much of an anachronism as the three gleaming detachments of the Household Cavalry which escorted the Queen's coach, but all played their parts in the elaborate ceremonial of royal rule with

that Churchill was contemplating drastic changes that might call for a general election. The boldest suggestions were 1) to ease rent controls in private housing, particularly where landlords were saddled with run-down properties needing urgent repairs; 2) to end farm-produce rationing completely by next year.

A surprise provision in the Queen's speech urged further reform (i.e., restriction) of the House of Lords, a project which has preoccupied Churchill ever since 1910, when as a member of the Liberal government he spent his workdays

sodomy and bundled off to prison,\* but in time the topic dropped back once again to the realm of racy wit and awed whisper.

Last week, buttressed by solemn pronouncements in press, pulpit and Parliament, the subject of homosexuality was once again being openly discussed in Britain. Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* put banner headlines on the latest case to come before the courts. The influential *Church of England Newspaper* devoted a grave editorial to the history and portent of homosexuality. In article after article, the Sunday tabloids roundly denounced



Reuterphoto—European

### ROYAL FAMILY AT LONDON THEATRE\*

After another command performance, talk of a change in the cast.

the dignity and solemnity that Britons expect of the occasion.

This year, for the first time at an opening of Parliament, Elizabeth wore the Imperial State Crown laden with 3,095 jewels,\* as she read the speech written for her by Winston Churchill's ministers. A House of Lords gallery packed with such alert first-nighters as Noel Coward agreed that she did her bit with only the faintest touch of nervousness.

Sir Winston himself was not around to hear the Queen speak his words. He was home in bed working on a speech of his own, a far more orotund affair (see INTERNATIONAL) than the brief, ten-minute address he had given his sovereign. Both speeches reflected the same Churchillian hope: to keep the Tory government in command for its full term. "We were elected [in 1951] for a five-year period under what is called the Quinquennial Act," Churchill told the House of Commons that afternoon, rolling his tongue happily over the long, Latinate word. As outlined by the Queen, the government plans for the next year gave no indication

castigating dukes and his weekends enjoying the hospitality of his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough.†

Later in the week the Queen sent to Parliament a message that was closer to her heart. It was a change in the Regency Act to make her husband, Philip, regent (in place of her sister, Margaret), in case the Queen should die before her son, Prince Charles, reaches maturity (18 for a British ruler). Some backbenchers grumbled at making a regent of someone who is not in the immediate line of succession, but her proposal is "agreed legislation," meaning that it has been approved by the major parties beforehand.

### The Unspeakable Crime

Like skin disease and real poverty, sodomy is one of those enduring evils not generally favored as dinner-table conversation among solidly respectable Britons. In 1895, British Victorians forgot their table manners for a while when Poet-Playwright Oscar Wilde was convicted of

all homosexuals as "vile men," while the learned weeklies forgot politics and commercial television for the moment to turn the light of their own modernist reason on the unmentionable subject. "Like other normal men," wrote *New Statesman* and *Nation* Editor Kingsley Martin, "I am instinctively repelled by everything connected with homosexuality, [but] it may be some help in overcoming prejudice to discover how many . . . honored names in our own day and in the history of

\* Boiling with rage at the playwright's rumored intimacy with his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, the splenetic Marquess of Queensberry, whose name is still associated with the Queensberry rules governing the manly art of pugilism, went to the opening night of Wilde's hit play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, determined to insult him. Barred from the theater by a forewarned Wilde, he went later to the playwright's club and left a card: "To Oscar Wilde, posing as a sodomite [sic]." Wilde's friends persuaded him to bring charges for criminal libel. In the trial that followed, the marquess was exonerated, Wilde himself was then arrested and put on trial under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. His first trial resulted in a hung jury. At the second, he was found guilty and sentenced to two years at hard labor. A year after his release from prison, he wrote and published anonymously the famed *Ballad of Reading Gaol*.

\* It is so heavy (3 lbs. 3 oz.) that it used to give headaches to her grandfather, George V.

\* Second from right: the Duke of Edinburgh in rarely photographed spectacles.

† He is still proud of the phrase he coined then: "End 'em, not referendum."

mankind have found their affections centered on members of their own sex."

**"Serious & Growing."** The sudden interest in homosexuality was sparked by a number of recent court cases involving Britons whose names were unquestionably distinguished. They included: 1) Edward Baron Montagu de Beaulieu, a rising young (27) Tory in the House of Lords, who last week voluntarily returned from a vacation in the U.S. and France to face charges of committing "a serious offense against a young person"; 2) Shakespearean Actor Sir John Gielgud, who pleaded guilty two weeks ago to importuning males in public; 3) Laborite W. F. Field, who resigned his seat in Parliament after being found guilty of the same charge.

"We are left in no doubt," said the respected *Sunday Times*, "that homosexuality is widespread, that it extends to people in high positions here and abroad and that its eruption in such offenses as importuning, corrupting boys or public indecency is today a serious and growing criminal problem."

British law, like the prevailing law in the U.S., makes sodomy a crime, but in Britain, as elsewhere, there is a widespread disagreement between those who regard homosexuality as criminal and those who regard it as a psychological aberration, or as no aberration at all.

Despite the severity of the law, Britain's police seldom bother homosexuals unless they make a public nuisance of themselves. Even so, arrests for sexual offenses have more than doubled in the past 15 years; a magistrate in Chelsea said that 600 cases of male depravity came before him each year.

"Assured of sufficient public support," wrote one retired police superintendent in the *Sunday Express*, "the police would quickly sweep it away." But Journalist Ewan Butler wrote in *Time and Tide*: "If we are agreed . . . that chains and the whip were not the proper treatment for lunacy, can we be certain that prison is the proper place for the homosexual?"

**An Elder's View.** Last week Home Secretary Maxwell Fyfe was in deep consultation with medical and legal experts on the subject. In the House of Lords, old (83) Liberal Leader Lord Samuel expressed a view that was perhaps closest to that held by most Britons:

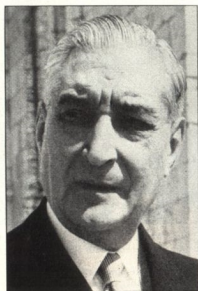
"My Lords, we are shy of talking about these things . . . but when the moral law is weakened, all men are concerned. It is weakened [now] partly because the dogmas of the old theologians . . . no longer grip and control conduct, partly because two great wars have shaken faith in the providential order on earth, and partly also because of the development of science, which teaches strange new doctrines in physiology and psychology, tending to weaken individual responsibility . . . I believe that a great deal of nonsense is talked about this kind of quack psychology, and that we should return to common sense, which is nothing else than a requirement that the rules of conduct should be based upon the universal moral law . . ."

## PORTUGAL

### The Quiet One

For one month things were different in Portugal. Censorship was relaxed. The ban on political meetings and speeches was lifted, criticism of the government was allowed, and an opposition political committee (though it could not call itself a party) was permitted to campaign. It contested 28 of the 120 seats in the National Assembly, all held by Dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's boys. Then, precisely at midnight one day last week, the "political campaign" was declared at an end, and Portugal turned back into one man's pumpkin. "Silence! Silence!" said the final campaign headline in the opposition newspaper, *Republica*. "Portugal returns to her sad fate."

Nonetheless, for the first time in 27



Dictator SALAZAR  
One man's pumpkin.

years, the Portuguese had a chance to vote against the government itself. Some 60% of Portugal's 1,200,000 voters went to the polls—and voted down every one of the opposition candidates. In the three cities where they put up candidates, the opposition won 16.7% of the vote, but felt encouraged as a start "for the battles of tomorrow."

**Without Eagles.** Just why Premier Salazar had decided to dabble in democracy after 25 years' devotion to a corporative state modeled on Italian Fascism, he did not say. In fact, the Premier rarely says anything. Disdaining the dazzle and bombast, the eagles and trumpets of the dictating profession, Portugal's Premier, at 64, has outlasted them all. Today he is the dean of totalitarian rulers.

Salazar rules calmly from the background, hating every minute of the occasional public appearances he cannot avoid. Living piously, almost austere (up at 6:30 every morning for Mass), he pays

himself a \$500-a-month salary (plus a Lisbon mansion and a summer place made from an old seacoast fortress). He governs a land of 8,500,000 people and 35,000 square miles, plus overseas possessions (e.g., Mozambique, Macao) which make Portugal No. 3 of the world's colonial powers. His face—dominated by dark, thoughtful eyes and a long nose, and topped by neat, grey hair—rarely appears in the newspapers, and usually when he strolls through Lisbon's lush gardens or along its mosaic sidewalks, he walks alone without attendants or bodyguards in sight. Probably no more than half a dozen Portuguese have been asked to sit at Salazar's table. He has two adopted daughters, 20 and 16. But he is a confirmed bachelor; there is no woman in his life. His drinking is confined to occasional sips of port, usually diluted; he allows no smoking in his presence.

**Pockets Inside Out.** When an army junta called Dr. Salazar from the obscurity of the economics chair at the ancient (1290) University of Coimbra one day in 1928 to bail out Portugal's swamped fiscal position, the national budget had been balanced only twice in the previous 74 years. Salazar took over with a strong hand, made even the generals his servants. Today Portugal enjoys relative stability: she has no inflation, her payments with the outside world are in balance, her national wealth is 150% above 1946, her escudo (20 to \$1) is respectable. Her war-time neutrality brought good profits, a fine credit position and—thanks to his foresighted and unneutral leasing of Azores bases to the U.S. before war's end—enough standing to win charter membership in NATO.

Salazar's corporative system binds the nation's economy, from farming to foreign trade, into tight, firmly controlled corporations or syndicates. Though Economist Salazar has won from friend & foe a reputation for selflessness and honesty (he promises to turn his pockets inside out when, and if, he resigns), the system's complexities and red tape have produced much graft. In his Cabinet are 15 ministers, but Dr. Salazar ultimately makes all the hard decisions himself, occasionally lectures government officials, and Portugal's industrial and business leaders with dry, essay-like speeches which he laboriously composes himself.

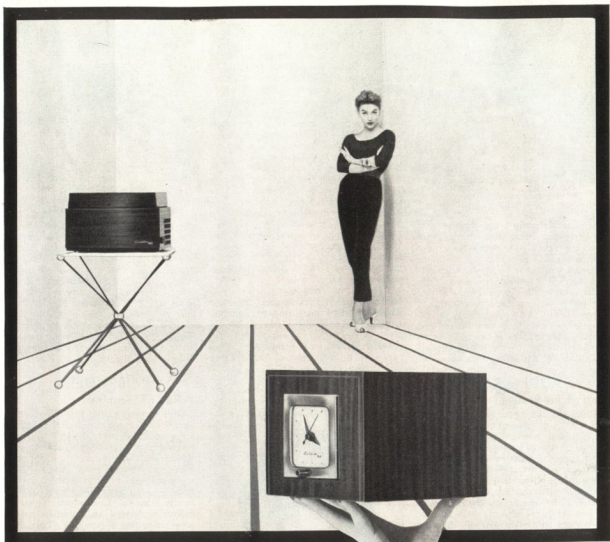
**Paint Every Two Years.** For all its fiscal stability, Portugal is still a poor country where initiative withers in the glow of resignation. The people who grow Portugal's olives, make its port, strip its cork, net and pack its sardines, mine its rich wolfram ore deposits, live in limpidly beautiful villages with white-painted cottages (a 1949 Salazar decree requires a new paint job every two years) amidst some of the world's grandest scenery. But Dictator Salazar has never balanced his people's household budgets. Poverty and disease are widespread. Illiteracy is 40%.

Political opposition is still a risky business, subject to the eagle eyesight of



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Dr. Salazar's efficient security police. But there has been increasing lenience with dissenters, and several opposition groups—the Monarchists, Socialists, Communists—are known to be operating underground. Political trials are now public.

The dictator's new leniency in elections may be, as skeptics see, a mere transient gesture. But it could also be that the expessor now recalls, in his quiet old age, what he once said years ago: "Dictatorship is essentially a formula of transition . . . It should not seek permanence."

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King of the Desert

Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Saud, son of the Sultan of Nejd, grew up lean and strong, ignorant of book learning, but a whirlwind in the saddle and a master of desert wile. As a boy, he was made by his father to ride bareback and walk the blistering desert rocks barefoot each midday to toughen himself for a career of revenge against the enemies of his line. At 20, he set out at the head of his Wahabi tribesmen to regain the sand and oases that had been wrested from his illustrious forebears, the Saudis, by the House of Rashid.

In one slashing night ride, he and a handful of followers recaptured the ancestral capital and palace of Riyadh. Soon after World War I, he had united all the tribes of the Nejd under his rule; next, he overthrew the Saud enemy, Sherif Hussein of Mecca, and blended the Hejaz into his domain.

By 1932, virtually all Arabia with its 6,000,000 citizens was recognized as his; he called it the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and pronounced himself King Ibn Saud. His prowess was legendary. One day of battle, so the story goes, he was wounded badly in the groin. Hearing that his followers feared for his future potency, he

selected a maiden, married her on the spot and consummated the marriage that night.

**Sons For a Nation.** As the Koran allows, he took wives in rapid succession, perhaps 140 in all, but never more than the permissible four at one time, to seal bargains, make alliances and produce sons. There came 40 sons and an estimated 64 daughters (girls are not counted officially). "In my youth and manhood, I made a nation," he once said. "Now, in my declining years, I make men for it."

The kingdom provided riches out of the Arabian nights, some from the duties leveled on the annual torrent of Moham-medan pilgrims to Holy Mecca, but mostly from the vast oil deposits which the King leased to U.S. oil companies on a 50-50 basis. His present share: \$200 million a year. A strict Moslem, who forbade smoking, drinking and even non-Moslem churches among the foreigners who came to draw his oil, he nevertheless took to modern inventions like a child let loose in Toyland, eventually had his palaces festooned with telephones and radios, his courtyards teeming with fleets of automobiles, including 20 sand-proof, peek-proof Cadillacs, equipped with electric fans, and a mahogany-paneled trailer, which boasts a throne room. He also acquired a DC-4, built to accommodate his custom-made wheel chair.

In one of his rare, brief journeys from his homeland, in 1945, to meet President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, he sailed to Great Bitter Lake in imperial style on the deck of the U.S. destroyer *Murphy*, with his own tents, two of his sons, the royal astrologer, baaing sheep and dagger-bearing attendants.

**By the Sword.** Worried about the future of the empire he had pieced together, Ibn Saud years ago called his sons together, made them agree to recognize the eld-



Mohammed Youssef bin Saud  
THE LATE IBN SAUD  
Legendary prowess.

est, Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud, as his heir, instead of settling the succession—as he had—"by the sword." Recently, half blind, racked by arthritis and heart disease, the old King handed over many of his duties to Crown Prince Saud and retreated into one of his fabulous palaces at Taif, near Mecca. There, last week, at 72, a fragile shadow of the giant who once rode at the head of the Wahabi, Ibn Saud the King of the Desert died. As he had decreed, the new King is Saud al Saud.

## BRUNEI

### A Ray of Sunshine

On a faraway island there lives a young king with so much money that he doesn't know—quite—what to do. He is Omar Ali Saifuddin, 37, the benevolent Sultan of Brunei. A British protectorate, his small realm (2,226 sq.mi.; pop. 41,000) lies on the northwest coast of Borneo, and its money—about \$25 million a year—comes mostly from oil. Last summer Omar Ali Saifuddin decreed an ambitious welfare program costing \$33 million (TIME, Aug. 31). But there was still a surplus. So the young Sultan cast a philanthropic eye on Malaya, a neighboring, blood-related British protectorate, which was bravely mopping up Communist guerrillas and was hard up for money owing to falling tin and rubber prices.

Last week Sultan Omar offered to lend the Malay Federation government a sum of about \$14 million, as a gesture of friendship to a country which, he said, was "fighting our war against Communism as well as theirs." Said a prominent citizen of Kuala Lumpur, Malaya's capital: "A ray of sunshine out of an overcast sky." Unfortunately, Omar's generous loan will not come near covering Malaya's 1954 deficit, now estimated at more than \$50 million.



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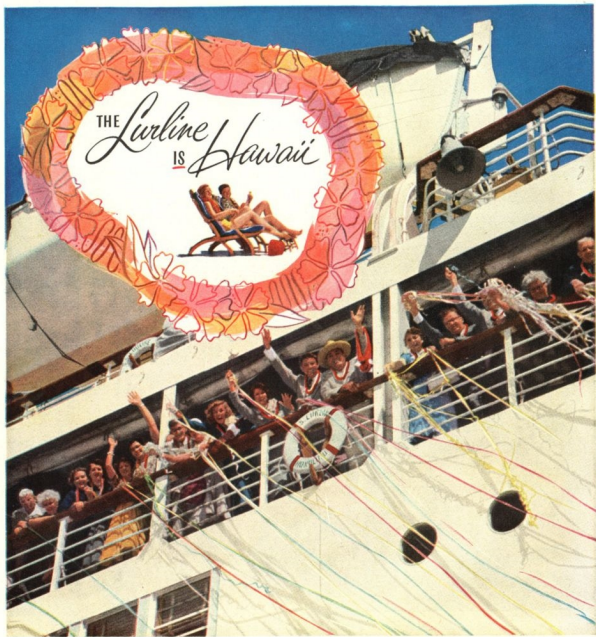
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## ISRAEL

### B-G Quits

"I cannot continue," wrote 67-year-old Premier David Ben-Gurion last week. "I cannot bear up any more against the mental strain that I suffer in the government . . . For six years I have been working in a state of high tension . . . Mine is no ordinary tiredness." The Mapai Party's central committee heard his letter read in silence, then his comrades begged him to reconsider. But B-G sat still and unmoving. A woman rose; she had lost two sons in the war to establish Israel. "If I gave my sons to the nation," she demanded, "how can you consider abandoning it?" His followers in Socialist Haifa angrily threatened to walk out on strike "unless the Premier stayed at his post."

For the first time in his life, though all Israel called, Ben-Gurion would not heed.



D. Rubinger

EX-PREMIER BEN-GURION & WIFE  
His comrades begged in vain.

He had never failed it before: he went to Palestine in 1906, a boy of 20 from a little Polish village, to help drain the marshes and plant the citrus trees of the promised homeland. To further the Zionist cause, he became an editor and pamphleteer, then a corporal in General Allenby's army, which liberated Palestine from the Turks in World War I. He helped found Histadrut, Israel's largest labor federation, and became Zionism's John L. Lewis; he headed the Jewish Agency, shadow government of the state-to-come, and became the Zionist George Washington. When the British mandate ended, he grabbed a gun, welded his people—who came from concentration camp, ghetto, bank, theater and factory—into an army, and gave them the first Jewish victory since Judas Maccabeus defeated the Syrian Nicanor 2,109 years before.

"Ben-Gurion was the flame," said an Israeli, "the other leaders are all moths." Israel's first and only Premier, Ben-Gurion treated his Cabinet like an im-

patient schoolmaster, required members to carry around the government's Four-Year Plan and invited them to ask themselves each morning what they had done to further it. Amidst acclamation, he never played the hero's role. Evenings, he and his wife Paula (whom he married in Brooklyn) sat at the kitchen table eating a supper of sour cream, cheese, bread and salad. He clung to the white, open-necked shirt that is the unofficial uniform of the Israeli pioneer. Once he turned up at a Mapai meeting after a Soviet embassy reception, still clad in striped pants and morning coat, explained: "Please forgive my working clothes."

Last week Paula laid away his formal clothes in moth balls. The white-haired old dynamo had run down; he was going back to the land, to the pioneer *moshava* of Sde Boker in the Negev, Israel's desert frontier, to live in a three-room wooden hut and resume his study of classical and Renaissance philosophy. Paula was not too enthusiastic about renouncing city life, but planned to resume her old occupation and become the colony's nurse.

## EAST GERMANY

### Three Made It

In West Berlin one night last week, an unsuspecting German was sauntering near a stretch of barbed wire that marked the barrier between the free and the Red sectors of the city. Suddenly two ragged, haggard and grim-faced young men popped out of nowhere, poked a pistol against the German stroller's chest. One of them rasped: "Take us to the American military police. If you hand us over to the Russians, we shoot you." The German hastily complied. Not far away a third young man, also armed, accosted a German waiting for an El train and had himself taken to the Americans the same way.

Thus ended a saga—replete with danger, death, bravery and suffering—that had begun four weeks earlier; it had echoed in shrill and mysterious announcements over the Communist radio and in its press.

Originally, the three were five, all Czechs: two brothers, Citrad and Josef Masin, in their early 20s; a friend, Milan Baumer, 22, a military cadet; Zhynek Janata, 30, a factory executive; and Vac-lav Svejda, 30, a disappropriated landowner. Armed with one revolver of about .35 caliber, two smaller automatics and .35 cartridges—arms hidden since World War II—the group formed up in Prague. Early in October they crossed the Czech-East German frontier at night. They were almost due south of Berlin and some 130 air miles away.

Five days later they had covered about a third of the distance on foot, living on apples and potatoes. They sold a silver cigarette case, a watch and two sweaters for train fare. At Uckro, only 40 miles from Berlin, they had their first gun fight with the Vopos (People's Police). "As we were leaving the station," Citrad Masin recounted later, "Vopos suddenly con-

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SALT LAKE CITY, Neuchoue  
DENVER, Cosmopolitan

VANCOUVER, B. C., Georgia  
TACOMA, Winthrop

WENATCHEE, Cascadian  
BELLINGHAM, Leopold

WALLA WALLA, Marcus Whitman  
BOISE, Boise, Owyhee

POCATELLO, Bannock  
BILLINGS, Northern

PALM SPRINGS, Hotel The Oasis

fronted us and asked for identification . . . My brother and I drew our guns and started shooting. Three of the Vopos fell, and the others fled, as did all the bystanders. Then we ran . . . Later we realized that Janata was missing. We heard from some East zone people that he had been arrested at the station."

Then there were four.

**Fire in the Woods.** Sixteen miles farther on, scenting danger (by then there was a price on their heads and 12,000 Vopos were looking for them), the Czechs hid in a haystack, foraging at night for food. One day they heard a man's voice; the man was saying that he knew the refugees were hidden near by and that he was going to inform the police. Then a woman's voice: "Why, for the sake of heaven above, do you want to do that?"

That night they moved on. A police limousine and two motorcycles stopped on the road; the police opened fire as the Czechs ran into a patch of woods. The Vopos surrounded the patch with searchlights and combed it with machine-gun fire. Svejda was hit. The other three wanted to take him along, but the wounded man said: "Leave me here. Save yourselves."

After that, there were three.

**Under the El.** Less than 13 miles from Berlin, on a railroad bridge, the three got into another gun fight with police. Baumer was hit in the belly and groin—and later, in still another gun fight, in the hand—but was able to keep going. When they reached an outlying station of the city's elevated railway, Citrad Masin, who hid under a car, made it to West Berlin in one jump. The other two got there safely a little later. Thus three brave men had outwitted and humiliated thousands of Communist police.

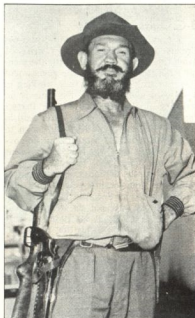
## KENYA

### My Buddy

During World War II, pug-nosed, Australian-born Stanley ("Davo") Davidson and scar-faced Dedan Kimathi served together in Ethiopia as members of the King's African Rifles. When the war was over, Davidson returned to bored peacefulness in Sydney. Kimathi, a onetime Kikuyu schoolteacher, went on to become the almost legendary "General Russia," fiercest chieftain of Kenya's bloodthirsty Mau Mau terrorists.

Early last spring, hungry for sport and eager to renew old acquaintance, mustachioed Davo Davidson buckled on his two trusty .45s, polished up his long-idle automatic rifle, shipped for Africa and offered Kenya's British authorities his services for the capture of his old buddy. His only condition: that he be allowed to go after Kimathi alone, without benefit of British troops or native police. The authorities accepted the offer and wished Davo luck.

For four months after that, the Australian prowled the jungles of Kenya night & day, picking his way alone through tangled underbrush, catching fitful respite in a sleeping bag from the cold of African



MAN-HUNTER DAVIDSON  
"I am returning . . ."

nights, alert always for the animal and human enemies lurking in every shadow. Once he drew close enough to Kimathi to exchange messages on a forked stick left standing alone in a clearing, but the Mau Mau leader eluded him before he could draw closer.

One day last July Davo thought he had Kimathi cornered in a tent made of bamboo and skins in an Aberdare bamboo forest. Accepting help for once, he led a charge of African riflemen into the tent. A burst of submachine-gun fire caught him in the belly and the shoulder. Keeping on his feet only long enough to club his Mau Mau assailant (who was not Kimathi) to death, Davo fell to the ground. He was rushed from the jungle to a hospital in Nairobi.

Last week, fit again, Davo Davidson sent his old acquaintance a message via government radio: "Greetings, Kimathi. I want you to know I have now left the hospital. I am returning to the Aberdare to capture or kill you."

To save his pursuer undue trouble, Kimathi politely replied (in a letter to a local newspaper in Nairobi): "I shall be away from Kenya in November and December visiting Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt. After that, I attend a Pan-African conference in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. (Signed) Kimathi, Marshal and Commander-in-Chief, Defense Council, Land Freedom Army."

## BURMA

### Partial Cure

In the wilds of northern Burma last week, 148 Chinese officers and men, and two young wives, marched down a trail to a prearranged meeting point in a cleared space hacked out of the jungle.

Most of them were healthy and spring-legged, though lean; but some had malaria, tuberculosis or hookworm. In the clearing they were met and saluted by members of a four-nation supervisory team—Siam, Burma, Nationalist China, the U.S. After medical examination, the first lot of evacuees were flown to Formosa.

This marked a partial healing, which may become total, of a sore spot that has troubled southeastern Asia for four years: the presence of 7,000 to 9,000 (Burma says 12,000) Nationalist Chinese troops and hangers-on in northern Burma. After Burmese protests in the U.N., the General Assembly backed the Rangoon government, and an agreement was negotiated to bring out some 2,000 of the alien guests with their unit commanders. Last week's evacuees were the first installment.

The commander of the 148 said that the remainder who would come out in the next three or four weeks were the real core of the fighting men, who still felt bound to obey Formosa's orders. (Chiang Kai-shek's government has agreed to outlaw any who refuse to leave.) Spry, 70-year-old William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, wartime chief of the OSS and now U.S. Ambassador to Siam, was on hand for the first processing in the jungle. "I wouldn't have missed this for anything," said Wild Bill.

## INDIA

### Monkeyshines

Long before Darwin made the same claim for the whole human race, the fierce Dafia tribesmen of India's northeast frontier were proudly claiming descent from monkeys. To prove it, they wore false tails, swung happily among tree branches, screeched wildly in ape-like imitation of Kipling's Bandar-log and grubbed under stones and logs for beetles which they ate whole and kicking.

Some British teaplanters found the Dafias' monkeyshines vastly amusing and rewarded them liberally with gifts of precious salt, clothes and trinkets. But British officialdom took a much dimmer view of the tribesmen whose moral code held that every young man should cut off at least one human head before he was fit to claim a bride. When, as they often did, the Dafias went on the rampage, looting, burning, raping and slicing off neighboring villagers' heads with one stroke of their razor-sharp *daos* (short swords), the British did not hesitate to discourage them with the full force of arms, even to the extent of bombing their villages. During the long years of British rule, India's peace-loving nationalists loudly decried such "British atrocities" and urged instead a campaign of loving kindness to win over the monkey-loving head-hunters.

**Saltin a Friendship.** Last month the Dafias were growing restive once again over a fancied favoritism shown by the Indian government in granting military protection to their hated neighbors, the Galongs. With the British no longer on hand to practice their "atrocities," India sent a detachment of 23 Assam Riflemen into the Abor Hills to talk things over in a

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friendlier way. The Dafias welcomed the visitors and their 150 Galong porters with effusive cordiality and set to work clearing a wide space in the forest on which they could pitch their tents. The Indians met kindness with kindness and began passing out gifts of salt and medicine.

As the Indians sat down to lunch on the first day, ten fully armed Dafias came to the tent entrance protesting even further friendship and begging for more salt. An Indian sentry refused them entrance, but his commander, Major R. A. Singh, was so convinced of the tribesmen's loyalty that he urged them to come on in. Nine tribesmen marched into the tent. With one quick slash of his *dao*, the tenth turned and cut off the sentry's head.

**Dance of the Dafias.** At that, some 500 more Dafias came howling out of the forest to rush the Indian camp behind a sudden blizzard of poisoned arrows and long spears. Those inside the major's tent made short work of him and his fellows, while outside, Indian and Galong heads fell right & left. During the slaughter, three Galong porters managed to escape and carry news of the massacre to headquarters as the triumphant Dafias, holding the heads of their victims aloft, went into a wild dance of victory.

At week's end detachments of Indian riflemen and paratroopers with less friendly intent moved in on Dafia territory. The head-hunters offered a deal: to return each severed head for two wild bison, ten short swords and 60 yards of durable cloth.

## PAKISTAN

### Islamic State

When India and Pakistan became independent states in 1947, each inherited a bristling minority problem. Twelve million apprehensive Hindus stayed in Pakistan; 43 million Moslems stayed in India. The Indian Parliament guaranteed its minorities equality, and Prime Minister Nehru conspicuously appointed Moslems and Christians to his Cabinet. But Pakistan, in framing its own constitution last week, chose the dark path which might lead to theocracy and fear. The Constituent Assembly ruled that the nation should become "the Islamic Republic of Pakistan" (presumably within the British Commonwealth, like India), in which:

- ❑ No law "repugnant to the Holy Koran" may be enacted by state or local assemblies.
- ❑ Only Moslems may serve as Chief of State.
- ❑ The state will make "the teachings of Islam known to people."

The Hindu members of the Assembly protested, then walked out. "We Hindus form about 14% of the population," said their leader, and the Assembly's bill "implies an inferior status for non-Moslems." In India there were demands that Moslems be subjected to similar treatment. But the prospects of Hindu agitation within their shaky state, and worsened relations with India, worried Pakistan's Moslem-Firsters not one bit. Pakistan means, literally: "The Land of the Pure."



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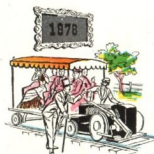
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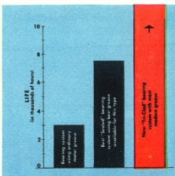
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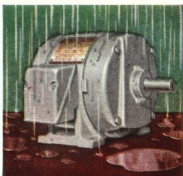
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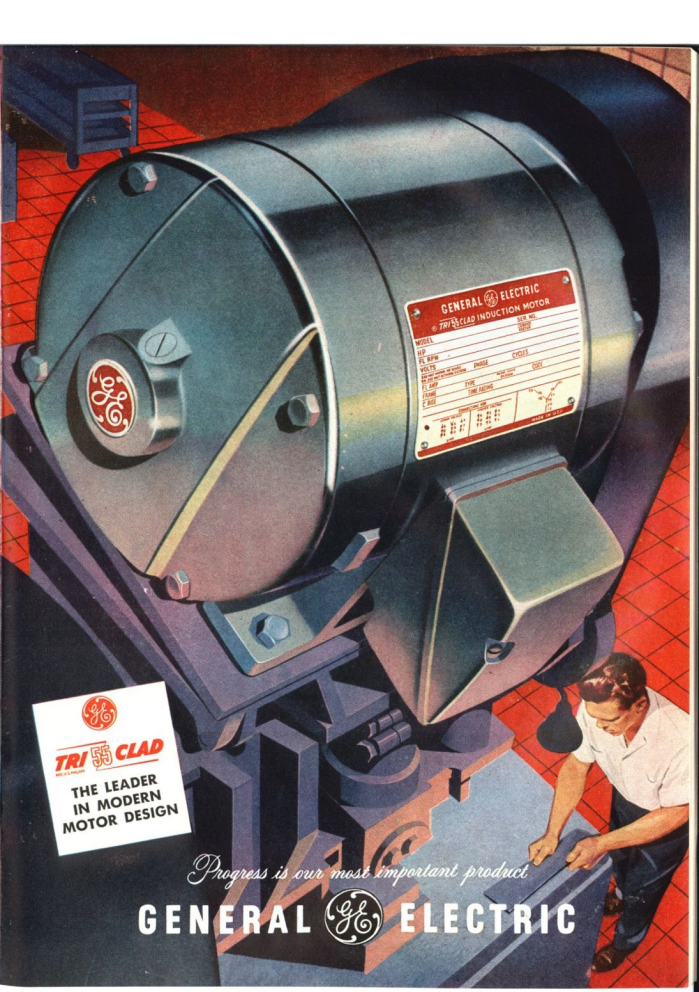
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## THE HEMISPHERE

### CANADA

#### Beneficial Tax Cut

How can the government of a modern industrial nation increase its revenue? Finance Minister Douglas Abbott, whose conservative fiscal policies have balanced Canada's budget for the past six years, is unafraid of an orthodox answer: cut taxes. In his 1953-54 budget, Abbott reduced personal income taxes by 11% and corporation taxes by an average of 9% across the board. Last week, after the budget had been in effect for a full six months, he proudly reported that government revenues had increased nearly \$90 million over the same period last year.

The tax reductions apparently sent warming impulses throughout the entire Canadian economy. Abbott had forecast an \$11 million surplus for the entire 1953-54 fiscal year. Actually, in the first six months, the surplus has already climbed to more than \$200 million.

#### Student Rag

"What would be the reaction of Canadians," asked a Toronto *Globe and Mail* columnist last week, "if students at the University of Wisconsin draped themselves like the Ku Klux Klan, formed a procession and hanged and burned an effigy of Premier Leslie Frost, Prime Minister St. Laurent or George Drew?"

The newspaper had fixed its disapproving glance on a Halloween rag at the University of Toronto in which undergraduates staged a mock lynching and burned U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy in effigy. Shrouded in bed-sheet hoods, hundreds of students swarmed across the campus chanting, "Burn McCarthy!" and "Down with Joe!" After the dummy guest of honor had been hanged from a scaffold and put to the torch, speakers

denounced McCarthy's "terror tactics."

An outgrowth of days of bull sessions on "McCarthyism," the demonstration evoked mixed reactions even on the campus. When the student newspaper *Varsity* took a favorable stand, News Editor Paul Bacon resigned, commenting: "I dislike Communism to the extent that I feel any measures directed against its destruction are fair," *Varsity* insisted: "The burning succeeded in its purpose . . . It brought to the surface one of the most threatening movements of the postwar world."

Said the *Globe and Mail* columnist in an appropriate final word: "Spare us any more of these symbols which evoke . . . religious bigotry, boll-weevil decadence and depraved mumbo jumbo."

### ARGENTINA

#### The Things They Say

In Buenos Aires, with its docile press, rumors are often the *apéritifs* and canapés that come before a feast of news. Last week Argentines were enjoying the headiest, spiciest assortment of rumors since last April, when President Juan Perón survived a crisis of bomb-throwing by his enemies. The choicest tidbits:

¶ Before the month is out, Perón may declare an amnesty, free 120 political prisoners and let 300 exiles come home.

¶ The electoral law will be overhauled so that opponents of the regime can share one-third of the seats in Congress. Then elections will be called for April 1954.

¶ At the same time, a Vice President, to replace Hortensio Quijano (who died more than a year ago), will be elected. Likely candidates: Foreign Minister Jerónimo Remorino, Minister of Labor and Welfare Alejandro Giavarini, Minister of Technical Affairs Raúl Mende.

¶ After that, Perón may visit the U.S.

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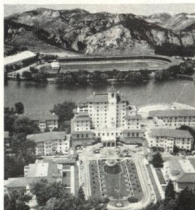
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TORONTO DEMONSTRATORS BURNING MCCARTHY IN EFFIGY  
"Down with Joe!"

Jim Sherbanik

## PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

World-circling Vice President **Richard Nixon** roared into Hong Kong with an escort of twelve Royal Air Force Vampire jets. Hong Kong roared back with a 19-gun salute. Later, in a police outpost only 200 yards from the Hong Kong-Red China border, the Vice President spotted a Communist flag flapping above the village of Sha Tau Kok. Nixon wanted to cross over to the village for a quick look-see, but his guides discouraged him.

Autographing copies of his latest work, *The Future of Architecture*, in a Chicago bookstore. Architect **Frank Lloyd Wright**, 84, cast a cranky eye on his literary surroundings and snorted: "Books, books, books! Well, I suppose they're all right for people who have nothing to do."

After their official Navy sedan conked out, Chief of Naval Operations **Admiral Robert B. Carney** and the Pacific Fleet's commanding **Admiral Felix B. Stump**, on their way to a reception for Carney at Pearl Harbor, proceeded in a style to which they are unaccustomed. Hitchhiker Carney arrived in a small British sports car, Stump in a half-ton pickup truck.

With a neat sense of poetic justice, the Berlin senate court confiscated \$1,480.95 from the estate of the top Nazi Jew-baiter, **Alfred Rosenberg**, put the money into a fund for the restitution of surviving Nazi victims.

At his home in Uvalde, Texas, former Vice President **John Nance** ("Cactus Jack") **Garner**, 84, who was once denounced by Labor Boss John L. Lewis as



**JOHN NANCE GARNER**  
A wicked game.

International



**RISE STEVENS**  
A rush for the lobby.

"a whisky-drinking, poker-playing, evil old man," had his picture taken as he played a wicked game of solitaire without a poker chip or drop of bourbon-and-branch water in sight.

At a performance of *Samson and Delilah* in Miami. Soprano **Risë Stevens**' breathtaking Delilah prompted enthusiastic opera-goers to rush to the lobby during intermission and rack up a new house record for the sale of binoculars.

Peeking over the wall of a villa near Cannes, the curious saw a squat, slow-footed man trying to absorb the Riviera sunshine through a heavy, fur-collared coat and baggy cap. The man, who proclaimed himself an architect from Paris, wallowed in luxury amidst the pines. He had five cars and a swimming pool at his disposal, was guarded night & day by a patrol of gun-toting guards and police dogs. The architect: **Maurice Thorez**, ailing boss of France's Communist Party.

Dropping in for a half-hour's talk with President **Eisenhower** at the White House, ebullient Evangelist **Billy Graham** told Ike that people look upon the President "as a great spiritual leader more than a political leader." Thus, added Billy, "the nation is enjoying the greatest religious renaissance in history."

In Los Angeles, durable (49) Crooner-Actor **Bing** (*Little Boy Lost*) **Crosby** was moaning low over a \$1,051,400 damage suit filed against him by three people who were injured last month in a dawn collision with Bing's \$12,250 Mercedes-Benz. Scoffing at a claim that he was drunk, Bing ticked off his liquor intake at a party he attended before the smash-

up: "Two Scotch and water drinks before dinner, champagne during dinner, two Scotches and water after dinner."

In a township in Gallia County, Ohio, Rio Grande College's **Clarence** ("Bevo") **Francis**, a towering (6 ft. 9 in.) athlete who was the highest scorer (1,954 points) in U.S. collegiate basketball last season, got a reward for his sharpshooting: he was elected to the office of constable on 15 write-in votes.

While **Rita Hayworth** languished at their home in Greenwich, Conn., her new husband, Crooner **Dick Haymes**, beset by nerves, alimony worries, a mountain of debts, deportation threats and high blood pressure, languished in a Manhattan hospital, at week's end shakily headed home.

**Fred M. Saigh**, former owner of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team, was paroled from the federal pen in Terre Haute, Ind. after serving six months of a 15-month stretch for evading income taxes.

Nearly two years after he accused his wife **Zsa Zsa Gabor** of discarding him "like a squeezed lemon," Cinemactor **George** (*Call Me Madam*) **Sanders** sued for divorce. He charged that, among other things, Zsa Zsa had left him "in a rundown condition." When she heard about the suit, Zsa Zsa cried: "George never bought a ticket or paid a hotel bill. He used my car, my house. This man didn't buy one hat for me . . . I didn't even get an engagement ring . . . I'm a nice lady so I don't sue him, but he sues me. I don't think he's a gentleman!"

**Mamie Eisenhower** dropped in at the House of Mercy, a foundling home in the capital, and gave a grandmotherly hug to three-month-old John David, whose adoption by foster parents is pending.



**JOHN DAVID & FRIEND**  
A grandmotherly hug.

Associated Press



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## The Whammy

On the campus of the University of Texas at Austin last week, collegians braced themselves for an invasion from Waco. The strength of the invaders was fully documented: Baylor University's football team, made up of a jumbo line and backfield of brilliant performers, was unbeaten in six games, rated No. 3 in the whole U.S. Baptist Baylor, the experts agreed, had its finest chance in 29 years to win the championship of the Southwest Conference. Texas U. buffs were not dismayed. They passed the word: "Get out the red candles."

"The red candles" are the most potent whammy in Texas U. tradition—and nothing to be lightly invoked. Back in 1941, after some sorority girls got the tip from a fortune teller, red candles were lighted on the eve of the Texas A&M game, and Texas U. broke an 18-year jinx by beating A&M, on the enemy's home field. In 1950, Texas broke out the red candles for the second time, and upset Southern Methodist, the nation's No. 1 team. And once more, last week, the red candles burned in campus store windows, dormitories, classrooms and even in a few faculty offices.

In Waco, Baylorites got wind of the news and launched a counter-whammy: they bought up all the green candles in town and set them alight. Dr. William Richardson White, president of Baylor, a football hotblood himself, turned up at a feverish pre-game rally, reminded his listeners that Texas had spoiled Baylor streaks before, and promised: "This year it's going to be different."

On the football field at Austin at week's end, Baylor's backfield perfectionists (Waco nickname: the "Fearsome Four-

some") put on an elegant demonstration of running, passing and blocking for each other. They also committed four fumbles (one each), all scooped up by Texas, and two of them led promptly to Texas touchdowns. Final score: Red Candles 21, Green Candles 20.

## The Dwindling Undefeated

Notre Dame, aiming for its fifth national championship in ten years, almost misfired against fired-up Pennsylvania last week. Striking quickly, Penn scored in the first five minutes. Then Notre Dame's All-America Halfback Johnny Lattner (TIME, Nov. 9) went to work. He took the next kickoff 92 yards for a touchdown, minutes later dashed 32 yards with a punt return to set up Notre Dame's second touchdown, in the third quarter scooted for 56 yards to set up his team's fourth score. In the final quarter, with Penn driving 71 yards downfield for the touchdown that would put it within one point of the Fighting Irish, it was Johnny-on-the-spot Lattner who made a diving interception of a Penn pass on his own goal line. Final score: 28-20.

Lattner's one-man show left Notre Dame as one of a dwindling number of major undefeated, untied teams. The other two: second-ranked Maryland, hard pressed in the first half, which finally overcame stubborn George Washington 27-6; and seventh-ranked West Virginia, which needed a fourth-quarter touchdown to beat Virginia Tech 12-7.

In the Big Ten, once-tied Illinois kept rolling toward the Rose Bowl by downing Michigan 19-3; in the Pacific Coast Conference, Southern California threw the Rose Bowl race wide open when it edged Stanford 23-20 in the week's thriller, with a field goal in the last 13 seconds of play.

## Partners

Lieut. Colonel Harry M. Llewellyn, C.B.E., looks like Alec Guinness, talks like a Noel Coward character and rides a horse as well as Sir Gordon Richards, England's beknighted jockey. In fact, Llewellyn, an old steeplechaser, placed second in England's 1936 Grand National, the annual 4½-mile race over the toughest jumping course in the world. At Madison Square Garden last week, over a more sedate series of jumps, Llewellyn and his mount, a handsome, strapping (17 hands) bay gelding named Foxhunter, were star attractions at the National Horse Show.

Foxhunter is the Man o' War of show jumpers at an age (12) when most horses are just beginning to master the jumping facts of life.<sup>6</sup> In a six-year career at the hedges and fences, Foxhunter has won more than 90 blue ribbons in international-jumping competitions, captured Britain's George V Cup three times, and placed twice in the Olympic games, a bronze (third) in 1948, a gold (first) in 1952. Foxhunter is, as Llewellyn lovingly calls him, "a great athlete."

**Mutual Admiration.** Foxhunter and Colonel Llewellyn appear to form a mutual admiration society. "We have a rapport, a liaison, don't you know," says Llewellyn. He and Foxhunter have long "conversations," one-sided, naturally, but Llewellyn insists that the horse understands. In the partnership, "Foxhunter is the senior partner," and does most of the work. Llewellyn's job: "To place him," i.e., pace the horse between jumps so that he will arrive at the proper take-off point.

Last week, hitting the take-offs with precision and soaring over the barriers with the grace of a Pegasus, Foxhunter & Co. topped all but one of the international competitors from Britain, Ireland, Canada and the U.S. for the Royce A. Drake Memorial Trophy. In the jump-off, with some of the bars raised to 5 ft. 3 in. (Foxhunter has cleared 7 ft.), the partners again put on a flawless performance to win cleanly.

**Sense of Security.** Next day Foxhunter & Co. came a cropper. Approaching a tricky triple bar, the colonel placed Foxhunter too far away ("It was my fault"). Foxhunter balked and the colonel took most of the jump alone. "Part of the game, don't you know," said Llewellyn, ruefully rubbing his swollen face. (As part of the game, Llewellyn has taken seven spills in seven years that have been bad enough to cost him a whole upper front plate each time.)

Reluctantly—but sensitive to Foxhunter's innermost feelings—the colonel withdrew his star temporarily. "He's lost his sense of security . . . Psychologically, he doesn't like jumping indoors." Added Llewellyn: "I'm very fond of that horse, and I hate to show him where he doesn't display his regal splendor."

<sup>6</sup> A jumper does not usually reach his peak until the age of 15 (ten years after most race horses have retired). The U.S.'s best jumper in recent years was Democrat, an Army remount horse, who was retired, finally, at 20, still in top form.



United Press

COLONEL LLEWELLYN & FOXHUNTER AT NATIONAL HORSE SHOW  
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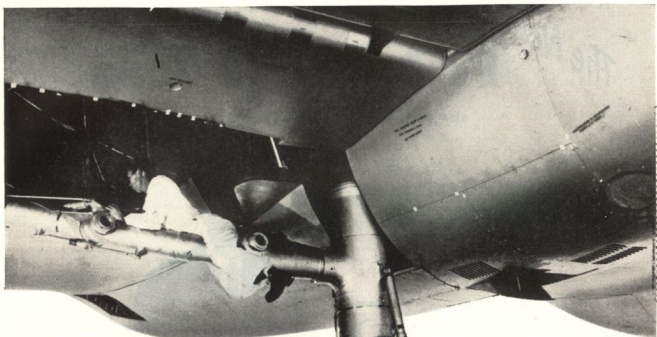


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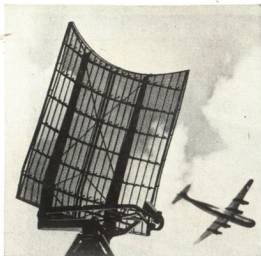
TIME, NOVEMBER 16, 1953



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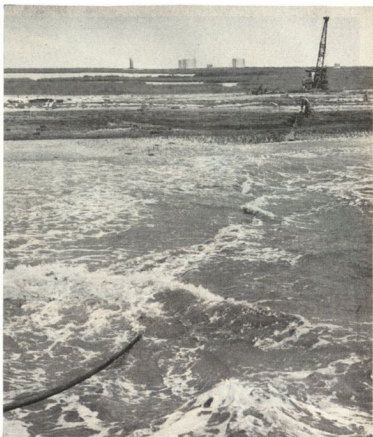


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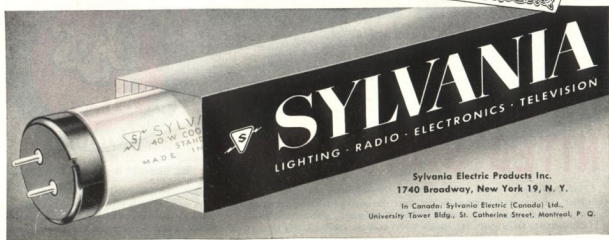


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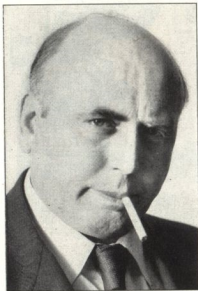
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## THE PRESS

### Paper for Sale

The Los Angeles *Daily News* (circ. 188,453) was on the block. As the only Democratic daily among Los Angeles' five, the *News* and its advocates have been trying to find a buyer among such political friends as International Teamsters Union Boss Dave Beck, Jimmy Roosevelt, Averell Harriman, New York *Post* Publisher Dorothy Schiff. But even those who were interested have been scared off by one grim fact: the ailing *News* is losing an estimated \$75,000 or more a month. Last week the *News* turned up with a buyer who appeared not to be afraid of that fact. Sheldon F. Sackett, publisher of the Coos Bay (Ore.) daily *Times*, offered to pay \$1,525,000 for



Richard Meek

PUBLISHER SACKETT  
One name too many.

the *News*. Sackett paid down a \$20,000 deposit and got the signature of *News* Publisher Robert Smith on an "agreement for purchase" of the paper. To meet the terms of the contract, Sackett must, among other provisions, pay \$580,000 by the end of this year. Publisher Sackett, 51, may have trouble meeting the payments since even his friends regard him as an eccentric individualist who alternates between periods of money-making journalism and pie-in-the-sky newspaper deals. Last week, in the wake of his latest deal, the Seattle law firm that has represented him for 13 years resigned.

Sheldon F. Sackett, said J. W. McInturff, the head of the law firm, lately changed his ways and his corporate name to Sheldon Fred Sackett. "We loved Sheldon F. Sackett, but we cannot live with Sheldon Fred Sackett."

The Sackett the lawyers loved built his Coos Bay *Times* (circ. 8,930) into a daily that nets close to \$75,000 a year and has

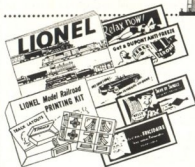


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a brand-new plant. From his publishing earnings Sackett has also picked up control of two money-making radio stations, and now has an option on a TV station in Vancouver, Wash., as well as the San Leandro, Calif. daily *News-Observer* (5-473).

In periods of expansiveness, Sackett has been known to roam the coast picking up options to buy papers as lightly as he tosses off philosophic oratory from William James, Santayana or John Dewey. Six years ago in Seattle, he announced he had bought the ailing *Star*, hastily pulled out, leaving an option behind when he could not meet the purchase price. Where Sackett hopes to raise the money to buy the Los Angeles *News* is his secret. But *News* Publisher Smith, who will get \$25,000 a year for seven years as a part-time "adviser" if the deal goes through, is hopeful. Says Smith: "As far as I and my associates know, he is an entirely honorable man, albeit perhaps eccentric . . . I hope this will go through because Sackett's plans to run a liberal progressive newspaper make him sound just like the man we have been looking for."

### A Source of Trouble

In discussing in Parliament last week Anglo-American relations (*see* NATIONAL AFFAIRS), Conservative M.P. John Jacob Astor pointed to one major source of trouble that he could speak about with authority. Said Major Astor, whose family controls the London *Times* and Sunday *Observer*: "I should like to draw attention to . . . the completely inadequate space which the British press and the BBC give to American news. Although I appreciate that we have much less space than have the American papers, I believe those responsible for the press in America serve their public a good deal better than the press serves its public here in this respect."

"When one considers the importance of Anglo-American relations, and then looks at the . . . space it gets either on the BBC or in the daily papers, one cannot help thinking that those responsible are not doing justice to the British public."

### Home-Town Daily

On her bedside table at a rundown Cleveland rooming house, a friendless old woman scrawled a note just before she died: "The only thing I own is my dog. Please take it to the *Press*. Ask them to find a home for it. I know the home they find will be a good one." Such confidence in the Cleveland *Press* (circ. 310,858) is neither misplaced nor unusual. Seven out of every ten people in the Cleveland area, boasts the *Press*, read the paper. Politicians curry its favor, mothers raise children from booklets on child care supplied by the *Press*, teen-agers dance at its free parties, and every year hundreds of oldsters (decked out in boutonnières and corsages provided by the paper) celebrate their 50th wedding anniversaries at a party thrown by the *Press*. The *Press* puts its relationship with its readers simply: "Four members in your family? There are five. The fifth is the Cleveland *Press*."

Last week the *Press*, the oldest and one

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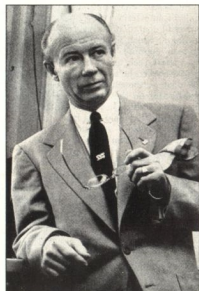
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of the most successful dailies in the 19-paper Scripps-Howard chain, celebrated its 75th anniversary in real family style. All Cleveland was invited to the party in the city's biggest auditorium, where Toastmaster General George Jessel led an array of stars in a "Salute to Cleveland." Throughout the week visitors streamed through the paper's aged plant (to be replaced by a lake-front building) and tributes poured in from all over the world. "If Cleveland has grown great," glowed Ohio's Governor Frank Lausche, "a good deal of the credit goes to this worthy and distinguished newspaper."

**Heard Around Town.** If the *Press* itself has grown great, a good deal of the credit goes to the paper's bouncy, bantam-sized (5 ft. 5 in., 128 lbs.) editor, Louis Seltzer, who started on the *Press* at 18 as a police reporter, and at 56 is Cleveland's leading citizen. Even the rare Cleveland who



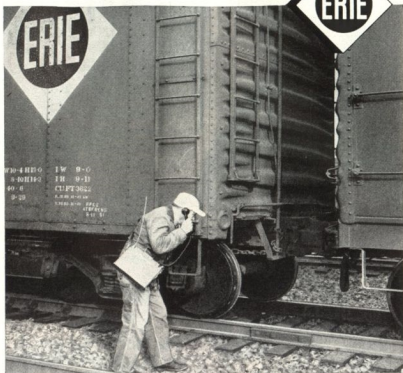
Glenn Zahn—Cleveland Press Editor Seltzer

An extra member for every family.

does not read Seltzer's paper or support his crusades can hardly avoid the sound of Seltzer's persuasive voice. He is such a popular public speaker that he delivers as many as seven speeches in one day, this year alone has made 246 public addresses. Known to most of Cleveland and to all his staff simply as "Louie," Seltzer relies on "what I hear around town" to set the paper's course, records what he hears in a notebook always handy in his pocket.

No one listens to the *Press* more respectfully than state and city politicians. Frank Lausche, whom the support of the *Press* raised from municipal judge to mayor to governor, recently offered Editor Seltzer the late Robert Taft's Senate seat, but Seltzer stepped aside for Cleveland's Mayor Thomas Burke. Then the *Press* set about electing a political unknown, Anthony J. Celebrezze, to Burke's job. Last week Democrat Celebrezze, without party backing, was elected with one of the biggest majorities ever won by a Cleveland

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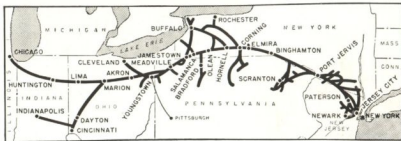
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mayoralty candidate. Leading an unknown into office is also smart promotion: a rising public figure becomes known as the "Press candidate," and readers look to the paper for news of his career. But even the paper's hand-picked candidates know that the support of the *Press* is not irrevocable. The *Press* may turn on its favorite politico in a flash and expose his misdeeds in blazing Page One stories. The *Press's* rule for measuring the worth of a public official: Is he good for 1) Cleveland and the *Press*? 2) Ohio? 3) the nation?—in that order. The city's streets are decorated with monuments to the *Press's* own benevolent attitude toward Cleveland, everything from a birdhouse at the zoo to a \$10 million thoroughway.

**No Brass Polish.** The Scripps-Howard brass do not care too much for the *Press's* habit of not running the chain's canned editorials and features, ignoring advice on make-up, etc. But no one would think of interfering with Louis Seltzer's successful operation. Every day he holds a meeting at which rotating members of his 160-man editorial staff (including office boys) speak their minds. He is lavish with his praise when he thinks a story has been well done (although he is inclined to let subordinates do the dirty job of bawling out errant staffers). Seltzer still moves through the city room at a lope, prankishly snaps reporters' suspenders, has been known to box them playfully across the ears with a tightly rolled copy of his competition, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (circ. 285,540) or *News* (circ. 145,258). And his office is always open to a stream of readers who want the *Press* to do something about something. "We try," says Louis Seltzer, "to keep this paper as close to the people as is humanly possible. That, I believe, is the salvation of newspapers in a fast-changing world."

## Pay Dirt

For the annual meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors in Chicago last week, U.S. sports editors made up a list of the ten tired clichés used in sports writing. The winners, in order: "mentor" (usually "cagy" or "genial"), "inked pact," "pay dirt," "circuit clout," "gonfalon," "roaring back or out or from behind," "outclassed but game" (with numerous variations), "clobber," "grid-ders" and "cage or cagers."

No sooner had the A.P.M.E. announced the list than the Chicago *Tribune* came out with its own candidates. "We are glad to join in sneering," said the *Trib*, "but, from long association with the 'sports fraternity' (no mean cliché itself), we feel that the eminent editors have overlooked a few terms that yield to none in setting the teeth to grinding . . . The use of 'bobbie' for error has a high rasping content, while 'Senior Circuit' for American—or is it National?—League has a suggestion of pomposity, like an overstuffed clubman in an overstuffed chair." Other *Trib* selections: "hits the hoop" (for shooting baskets), "squared circle" (boxing ring), "spouted claret" (bleeding), "comeback trail."



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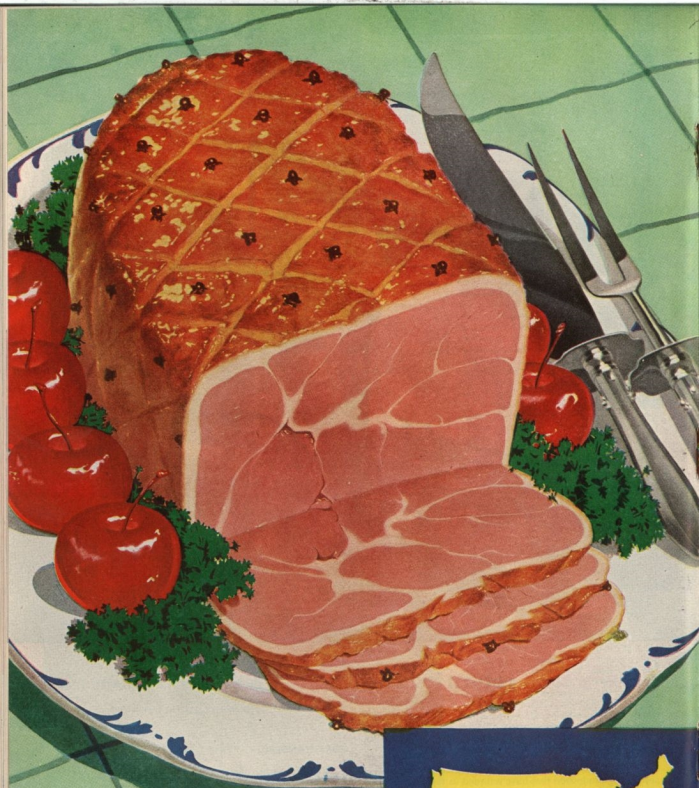
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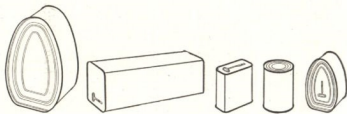
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And they're as tasty as they are nourishing. Today you can buy a wide variety of meats in cans, as well as meat dishes like spaghetti. At last count, Continental was making containers for 37 delicious meat products.

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# EDUCATION

## Nothing Less Than Failure

The U.S. public schools, says Historian Arthur E. Bestor of the University of Illinois, are now in the hands of "a narrow group of specialists in pedagogy [who are] utterly devoid of the qualifications necessary for the task they have undertaken." In a new book, *Educational Wastelands* (University of Illinois; \$3.50), Bestor, a liberal arts scholar, summons his colleagues to take over the schools once again.

However great their contribution to pedagogy, the specialists are slowly throttling the intellectual content of the schools. "As a result . . . the schools are being more and more divorced from the

things, which they regard as "academic" and "aristocratic."

Indeed, "up-and-coming public school educationists are not talking about substituting one scholarly discipline for another . . . They are talking—as clearly as their antipathy for grammar and syntax permits them to talk—about the elimination of all the scholarly disciplines."

**The Ostrich Way.** As might have been expected, "the classical languages have virtually disappeared from the high schools." Worse still, "the modern foreign languages have been buried alive with them in a common, unmarked grave . . . Meanwhile, the U.S. Office of Education smugly reports that "percentage enrollments in algebra, geometry, physics and Latin have shown progressive decreases . . . since 1915."

Says Bestor: "It is a curiously ostrich-like way of meeting life needs to de-emphasize foreign languages during a period of world war and postwar global tension, and to de-emphasize mathematics at precisely the time when the nation's security has come to depend on Einstein's equation  $E=mc^2$ ."

All the talk about "life needs," adds Bestor, is making the whole school system look ridiculous. "Besides being ineffective, formal instruction in trivial problems of vocational or personal life is dangerously *miseducative* in its effect. It generates in the student the belief that he cannot deal with any matter until he has taken a course in it. Timidity, self-distrust and conformity are pathetically evident among the graduates of American teacher-training colleges . . . for many of these poor souls seem to doubt their ability even to open a school-room window until they have been told in a textbook . . . how high it should be raised."

**The Mediocre.** Not only should standards be stiffened all along the line and teacher training overhauled, but educational policy should once again be made by "the learned world as a whole . . .

"A citizen today needs an education, not a handful of helpful hints . . . The men who drafted our Constitution were not trained for the task by 'field trips' to the mayor's office and the county jail. They were endowed with the wisdom requisite for founding a new nation by liberal education . . . Until public school educationists acquire . . . sufficient intellectual humility to accept the guidance of past experience and of the considered judgment of the modern learned world, no amount of financial support can possibly raise our schools above mediocrity. And mediocrity, given the possibilities which America offers to public education, is nothing less than downright failure."

## How to Attract Teachers

The shortage of teachers has reached such a point that the profession would need a half of every college graduating class from now until 1960 to take up the slack. Can communities do anything to



Arthur Siegel

HISTORIAN BESTOR

Knowledge comes before know-how.

basic disciplines of science and learning. Intellectual training, once the unquestioned focus of every educational effort, has been pushed out to the periphery of the public school program. Into the vacuum have rushed the 'experts' from state departments and colleges of education: the curriculum doctors, the integrators, the life-adjusters—the specialists in know-how rather than knowledge."

**The Bubble.** These people, says Bestor, not only shut knowledge; they often seem to despise it. "There is an antique play on words that still seems to tickle the fancy of professional educationists. 'We do not teach history,' they say. 'We teach children.'" Instead of subject matter, they babble about the "real-life" needs of children. They talk on and on about the "problems of high school youth" (e.g., "the problem of improving one's personal appearance . . . the problem of developing and maintaining wholesome boy-girl relationships"), and they put these in the place of the traditional learn-

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help in the recruiting? Last week, in a special guide (*How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers?*), the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools gave some hints, collected from towns, counties and states all over the country. Items:

¶ The education committee of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce goes about the job by advertising. To 875 schools and colleges, it has mailed 40,000 posters dramatizing the "opportunities of a teaching career." It has also sent out 120,000 brochures to high-school graduates, has encouraged local chambers to award education scholarships. In the last three years, freshman enrollments in education have steadily climbed: "In 1952, they were 21.7% higher than in the previous year."

¶ In Minnesota, a Minneapolis citizens' committee prepared a brochure called "Career with a Future" and sent it out to high-school students. One result: freshman enrollments at Moorhead State Teachers College in 1952 went up 40%.

¶ Connecticut has adopted a plan to recruit liberal arts graduates. Instead of going through the usual pedagogical treadmill, candidates can take one special two-month course to earn a one-year emergency certificate. Today, says the commission, Connecticut has "become one of the few states nearing a balance of elementary teacher supply and demand."

¶ Kansas started a plan to re-employ teachers who had quit or retired, in 1951 succeeded in recruiting 400. Montgomery County, Md. has a special twelve-week refresher course in education for the same purpose, has so far been able to reclaim between 50 and 87 good teachers a year.

¶ To make new teachers feel at home, Portland, Ore. has a special welcoming program. A housing office provides the newcomers with drivers and cars to help them hunt apartments; the P.T.A. throws parties for them and so do members of the school board. Meanwhile, Minneapolis has hit upon another device for making the profession seem attractive: an "Apple for the Teacher Day," on which all 2,500 women teachers receive—not an apple—but an orchid.

## Report Card

¶ Plan of the week: a Pope Pius XII memorial library, containing in microfilm the 50,000 manuscript volumes of the Vatican, to be built at a cost of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on the campus of St. Louis University.

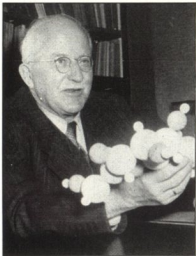
¶ Appointment of the week: Douglas M. Knight, 32, to succeed Nathan Pusey as twelfth president of little (800 students) Lawrence College in Appleton, Wis. A Yale Ph.D. and authority on Alexander Pope, Knight joined the Yale faculty in 1946, rose to become assistant professor of English. With his new appointment, he can expect to go far in the academic world. Among Lawrence faculty men who have: Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, Victor Butterfield, president of Wesleyan University, John S. Millis, president of Western Reserve—and Pusey, now president of Harvard.

## SCIENCE

### Macromolecules & Phase

This year's Nobel Prize in chemistry went to Hermann Staudinger, 72, of Freiburg, West Germany, who is considered the father of the study of macromolecules. When he started his work, many organic compounds were known to contain large groups of atoms, but these were considered mere mechanical clumpings of smaller molecular groups. Dr. Staudinger showed that they are true molecules, their thousands of atoms hooked together in definite patterns.

Out of this discovery grew such great modern industries as plastics and arti-



CHEMIST STAUDINGER

Order in the large, visibility for the small.

cial fibers, as well as new understanding of the way that nature builds the complex compounds in living organisms.

Dr. Fritz Zernike, 65, of Groningen, The Netherlands, won the Nobel Prize in physics for his invention of the phase contrast microscope. Ordinary microscopes work by shooting light through the objects to be examined. If some of the light is absorbed or reflected, the object shows up as a dark area against a bright background. The trouble is that many microscopic things, especially living cells and organisms, are almost perfectly transparent. Unless they are stained, which generally kills them, they do not show up well.

Dr. Zernike's microscope works on a different principle. The material in even the most transparent organism generally differs in density from the fluid around it, and light travels at slightly different speed through materials of different density. The phase contrast microscope contains special screens that make the speed difference visible. Transparent amoebae and bacilli, unstained and still kicking vigorously, show up well in his field.

When Dr. Zernike took his invention to the great Carl Zeiss Works at Jena,

Germany in 1932, he was told: "It is impractical, and if it were not, we would have produced it already." But when U.S. troops reached Jena in 1945, they found microphotures taken with Dr. Zernike's system. Since then it has been adopted by laboratories all over the world.

### Penelope's Secret

For six years the earnest curators of New York's Bronx Zoo have busied themselves with the delicate problem of platypus family life. Platypus reproduction is a baffling business, for platypuses are not quite mammals. Their blood is warm and they have mammal-like fur, but they lay



Associated Press

PHYSICIST ZERNIKE

soft, reptile-type eggs about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long. From the eggs hatch blind, hairless little "larvae" that nurse by licking milk from their mother's mammary pores. Only after several months do they frisk out of their burrow as furry platykittens.

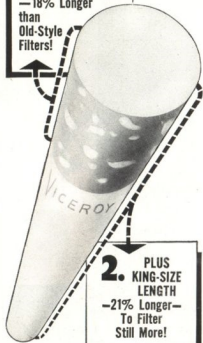
Even in their native Australia, only one platypus couple (Jack and Jill) have bred in captivity, and they produced only one offspring. But the Bronx curators were not discouraged. When they got three live platypuses in 1947 (TIME, June 9, 1947), they devised elaborate plans for breeding the two females. One of the three, Betty, died of a cold. But Penelope and Cecil, the male, seemed to adjust themselves gradually to the alien Bronx. Penelope and Cecil were fed extravagantly on worms, insect larvae, frogs and water plants. In summer each had an outdoor private swimming pool, and in winter they retired to an indoor platypusary.

**Evasive Tactics.** They both seemed happy in a proto-mammalian way, but the curators were ambitious for them. On a warm spring day in 1951, they placed Cecil in Penelope's half of the platypusary. As soon as she saw him, she took evasive tactics, dashing into the water, rolling over and over and scratching furiously

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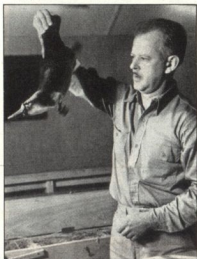
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with all of her 20 sharp claws. Cecil seemed interested, but decided that he was not welcome. He made no overtures.

The same routine was repeated in the spring of 1952. But last June, Penelope seemed to be in a more sociable mood. When she scratched timidly at the wooden barrier that separated her from Cecil, the curators happily lifted Cecil over the barrier. Nothing overt was observed, but Penelope was no longer evasive and the two platypuses seemed to get along nicely. When the curators provided her with eucalyptus leaves, Penelope took them into the burrow. Since wild platypuses make their breeding nests out of just such leaves, the curators grew hopeful.

On July 9 Penelope retired to her burrow and did not appear again for six days. She ate an enormous meal and popped back again. The curators hovered around,



N.Y. Daily Mirror—International  
**PLATYPUS & KEEPER**  
Deceived by the leaves.

smiling at one another like fond godfathers. All the signs pointed to platypus eggs, perhaps even hairless platypus infants wriggling in the nest.

**Eating for Two.** Then came long and anxious waiting while the presumed young platypuses passed through the nursing stage. Penelope kept her own council, but she seemed to be eating for two or more. Huge quantities of worms and larvae disappeared into her duck bill. Her offspring were presumably demanding more and more milk. According to the schedule worked out in Australia, they should come into the outside world after 17 weeks.

Sixteen weeks passed. The weather in The Bronx grew cold; the fondly expectant curators grew worried. At last they decided that they should wait no longer. Last week, working carefully with small trowels under the eyes of 50 newspaper reporters and photographers, they dug into the dirt to bare Penelope's secret. They found a network of burrows; they found Penelope. But they found no leafy nest—and no platykittens.

Penelope had apparently had a false proto-pregnancy.



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The new carton also packed to advantage so that more bicycles could be shipped in a car. Based on this heavier loading, plus the sensational reduction in damage claims, this same Traffic Manager negotiated a reduced freight rate. As a result of this man's initiative the bicycle industry, its customers and the carriers have saved millions of dollars, and millions of happy boys and girls have proudly ridden unscratched bicycles—unscratched, that is, for the first few hours they owned them.

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## MEDICINE

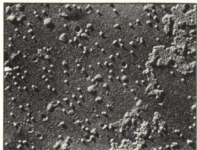
### One Millionth of an Inch

In all the years that medical researchers have been studying and describing the virus of poliomyelitis, they had never seen the critter. Now, two teams of investigators working independently have isolated the virus, looked at it long and hard under the electron microscope, photographed it and measured it. It turns out to be a spherical particle almost exactly a millionth of an inch in diameter. Magnified tens of thousands of times against a plastic screen, the virus particles look like tennis balls on an asphalt court.

The reason for the long delay in completely isolating the virus was the difficulty



POLIO VIRUS, LANSING

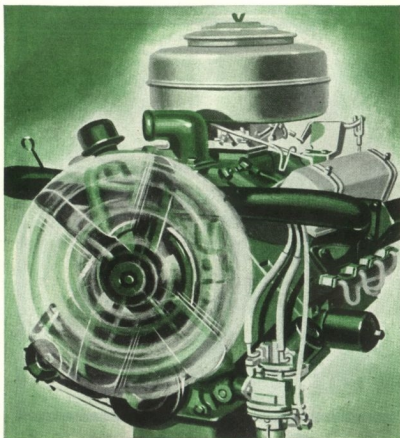


POLIO VIRUS, BRUNHILDE  
At last, a long, hard look.

of separating it from the substances in which it grows. Until recently, a relatively "pure" preparation was only 1% virus and 99% "gunk."

Two biochemists at the University of California, Drs. Howard L. Bachrach and Carleton E. Schwerdt, did it the hard way. They grew polio virus of the Type II or Lansing strain in the nerve tissues of rats, and got the concentration up to about 10%. This preparation contained particles of two sizes, some a millionth of an inch in diameter, the others less than half as big. The researchers separated the two kinds in an ultracentrifuge, then they injected the materials into different groups of rats. Only the animals that received the millionth-of-an-inch particles caught polio. That, and similar tests, clinched the identification.

In the Detroit laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., a research team headed by



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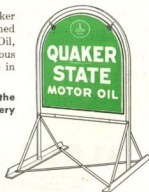
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Virologist Alton R. Taylor started by growing polio virus of the Type I or Brunhilde strain in test tubes with tissues from animals. The company is not telling how the purification was achieved, and its photograph shows particles of different sizes.

The isolation of polio virus in apparently pure form will be of enormous help to researchers in their efforts to produce a safe and effective vaccine against the disease. Many of the hazards connected with the older and relatively impure virus preparations can be eliminated. Chemists can study the makeup of the particles as a first step to finding out why they behave as they do, and how to reduce their ravages.

### Nagged to Life?

Women who do not want to be widowed can prolong their husbands' lives "with measured doses of enlightened nagging," an official of the American Cancer Society suggested at the annual meeting last week in Manhattan. Said Frank Kramer, director of field relations:

"We would like to see women—history's most effective medium of communication—turn their talents to saving their husbands from early death by lung cancer. . . . They should insist that men with persistent coughs go see the doctor. Because most men are notoriously insensitive to seemingly minor symptoms, the job will not be easy. In most cases it may entail some nagging, but I believe most women will agree that it is better to have a live and healthy husband, however harassed he may be, than to allow him to go complacently to an untimely grave."

### Reform from Without?

As the spokesman for organized medicine, the A.M.A. holds that changes on the medical scene should be made by doctors, and laymen had best keep hands off. This week a vigorous dissent comes from a ruggedly individualistic Yankee doctor with a brilliant record of medical achievement. Says Boston's Dr. James Howard Means\* in *Doctors, People, and Government* (Little, Brown; \$3.50): "The impulse to reform in medical public affairs comes usually from without, and resistance to it from within the majority fold of organized medicine. . . . It is only under the lash of public opinion that organized medicine makes any social progress."

Is there need for change? Emphatically yes, says Dr. Means. Though U.S. medicine is often touted as the best in the world, he asks, "Best for whom? Doctors, patients, or everybody? Certainly it is not best for everybody, else the public affairs of medicine would not have been in turmoil for the past two decades."

Dr. Means insists that he is as much opposed to socialized medicine as is the A.M.A. itself (from which he resigned in protest against its assessments to

\* For 36 years on the medical faculty at Harvard, 28 years chief of the medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital. Now, in "retirement," on the medical staff at M.I.T.

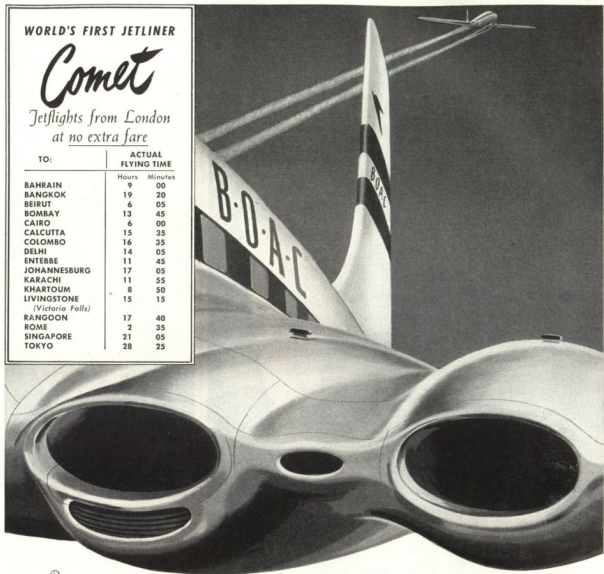
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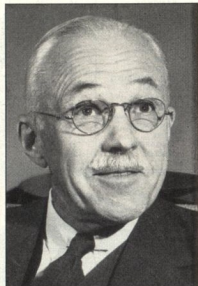
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finance lobbying and pressagentry against the Truman national health plan). But, he believes, the danger that government may take over all medicine increases the longer a nation waits for a solution to the problem of making the best medical care available to all its citizens, and finding ways for them to pay for it. Dr. Means holds that the clearest threat of socialized medicine in the U.S. lies in "the colossal medical activities" of the Veterans Administration. "If we have anything that amounts to socialized medicine," he writes, "the veterans' medical services are it! . . . It would be an ironic turn of fate if the U.S. should find itself in the same situation [as Britain] by default—by unwittingly letting the V.A. empire take over!"

What to do? First, the Federal Government must put its chaotic medical house in order by adopting the consolidation



**AUTHOR MEANS**  
Time for the lash.

plans of the commission headed by ex-President Hoover (which ex-President Truman also supported). At the same time, voluntary agencies seeking to improve the nation's health must organize effectively in a nationwide council. Dr. Means makes these recommendations:

¶ Medical care should be prepaid on an insurance basis—"payment . . . on a fee-for-service-as-rendered basis is outmoded."

¶ Doctors should practice in groups and be paid straight salaries, or salaries plus a share of group earnings.

¶ The Federal Government should make grants-in-aid to local bodies, which would have to match these grants in setting up improved medical facilities.

¶ Each university hospital should become the center of a web of medical facilities, including a prepayment plan, a home-care plan and group practice, and should also serve smaller, satellite hospitals in a big-brother capacity.



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## RELIGION

### Bingo

To thousands of U.S. clergymen, bingo is a fighting word. Roman Catholic priests generally defend it as an innocent game of chance which helps raise money for many a parish cause; most Protestant ministers condemn it as gambling, and therefore a moral evil. In New Jersey last week, on the eve of a statewide referendum to legalize bingo and raffles for charity and other good causes, both sides fired off loud barrages.

Against the referendum were the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Episcopalians, as well as the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers. Protestant pulpits resounded with anti-bingo sermons. Said Methodist Bishop Fred P. Corson: "Gambling is a destructive force in personal and community life. It is just as evil . . . when disguised under the cloak of charity or religion as when it appears openly in the form of slot machines and numbers rackets."

Not so, said a front-page editorial in the *Advocate*, official newspaper of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Newark: "It is not gambling but the abuse of gambling that involves an immoral act . . ." Said Father Thomas J. Conroy of St. Cecilia's Church in Kearny: "A fight should be waged against such sins as birth control, divorce and euthanasia, not against the harmless practice, engaged in by older people, mostly women, of putting five little squares in a row on a card."

Then the voters went to the polls and made bingo and raffles respectable by a crashing 3-10-1 vote.

### A Happy Layman

The strugglingest man in church on Sundays is generally the fellow known as an "active Christian layman." Other members of the congregation glow with the satisfaction of doing their weekly Christian duty, but the active Christian layman knows that church attendance must be only the beginning of his week's witness. His constant problem: how to serve the church well without having 1) his business associates look askance at him as a do-gooder, or 2) clergymen complain that he is trying to take over their ministry.

Lee H. Bristol Jr., a 30-year-old Manhattan businessman, is a good example of a layman who works hard for Christianity without stumbling into either pitfall. He is a devout Episcopalian. As a licensed lay reader, a synod delegate and field worker for his church's New York diocese, he tries his best to gain more followers for what he calls "the sleeping giant" of U.S. religious bodies. As vice president of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, he tries to make Christian principles felt in various segments of public life, e.g., by helping to get a prayer room installed in Manhattan's U.N. headquarters (*TIME*, Nov. 10, 1952). A talented organist and amateur composer, he has



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A. H. Elmer

**HYMNOLOGIST BRISTOL & TEST PANEL**  
 Sunday is only the beginning of the week.

also written and set to music some 30 up-to-date hymns.

A new book, *Hymns for Children and Growups* (Farrar, Straus & Young, \$3.75), is Layman Bristol's biggest contribution to the church to date. Written with Co-Author Harold W. Friedell, organist at Manhattan's fashionable St. Bartholomew's Church, it is a collection of 185 Christian hymns, clearly arranged and brightly decorated, with a very special purpose. Most hymnbooks are written for use in church. Bristol's book is expressly designed for the home. His thesis: "Hymn-singing can easily become a delightful part of family life."

**Humming on the Beach.** Bristol's business is advertising—he is products advertising manager of the Bristol-Myers chemical firm, of which his father is president—and he has used the tricks of his trade in working out his hymnbook. Last summer he tested each hymn on a "representative panel of children" before selecting it. Writes Bristol: "When we actually heard the children humming some of the melodies on the beach, we felt certain we were on the right track."

To help out at family songfests, Bristol and Friedell have included classifications not normally found in hymnals, e.g., "When You Want to Sing Some Negro Spirituals," "When You Think About Worldwide Christianity." There are also some worthwhile modern hymns, including 29 of Friedell's and Bristol's own compositions. Old-fashioned hymnologists, however, would be surprised at some omissions, e.g., *Rock of Ages* (composed by Bristol's great-great-uncle, Thomas Hastings), *Jerusalem the Golden*.

**Halves of a Ticket.** The selections reflect Layman Bristol's wish to make the hymnal, intended primarily for children, a "happy book." To appeal to children,

they have stressed hymns about Christ's boyhood and everyday life, e.g., *O Master of the Callous Hand*, Bristol's own *My Master Was a Worker*.<sup>6</sup>

Last week, his book already cheered by religious and parents' groups, Bristol was back working Sundays and weekdays on other phases of his active lay apostolate. Says Commuter Bristol (who did much of the work on the hymnal on the train between his Princeton, N.Y. home and his Manhattan office): "A man's Sunday self and his weekday self are like two halves of a round-trip ticket: not good if detached."

## Communist Domesticity

Christians in Communist China have suffered under an attack as clever as any Iron Curtain persecution and far more systematic than most of the others. Speaking for the Protestants, the Rev. Wallace C. Mervin, onetime Presbyterian missionary in China and now working for the National Council of Churches' Division of Foreign Missions, last week appraised the Communist attack and Christianity's chances for survival.

"The Chinese Communists," he wrote in *The Christian Century*, "recognize that persecution is not the most effective way to deal with the church." Their method: domestication. "The church, in other words, is permitted to exist only as it is useful and submissive to the Communist government."

**A Love-America Complex.** "Virtually every [Chinese] Christian leader of importance has at one time or another made public confession of his errors in think-

<sup>6</sup> *My master was a worker,  
 With daily work to do,  
 And he who would be like Him,  
 Must be a worker, too...*

ing . . . Such sins as the 'religion-above-politics' mentality and the 'love-America, fear-America, worship-America complex' are confessed as well as 'misconceptions' concerning Communism and Russia . . . Many have been required to accuse their missionary associates of such crimes as the murder of orphans, hospital patients or refugees, and of embezzlement and espionage . . .

"Churches and mass meetings of Christians publicly supported the charges of germ warfare in Korea against the U.S., and appealed to Christians of the West to condemn this nation. In one of the clever Communist schemes for involving and committing them on the side of the regime, church leaders have been forced to serve on investigation teams and on land reform and even public tribunals . . ."

Church attendance, although not forbidden outright, has been cleverly discouraged. "Even when church services are permitted," says Merwin, "the church buildings are used for political meetings or for barracks or granaries . . ."

**Conformed or Liquidated?** With the handful of foreign missionaries left in China either imprisoned or under house arrest, what hope is there that Chinese Christians will stand up under their ordeal? "Most Christian leaders," Merwin admits, "have either conformed or been liquidated—not necessarily by execution or imprisonment, although some have met that fate. Undoubtedly a number of Christian leaders have become convinced supporters of the Communist cause . . ."

"There is evidence, however, that the subjugation of the church is not so complete as it seems on the surface. A careful reading of certain confessions has convinced those acquainted with the signers that they carry a double meaning—a defense of the conduct or thought now disowned as well as an ostensible statement of conformity . . . Some ministers openly and determinedly preach the Christian Evangel, refusing to adulterate it with politics and even condemning those who preach a political gospel . . . Chinese Christians have assured many of us that they will be true to Christ, that they will die rather than renounce their faith."

### Political Archbishop

In a London speech last week, Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, condemned the Israeli government for the "cruel massacre" of Arabs at Kibya, in Jordan (TIME, Oct. 26). Added the archbishop, attacking the U.N.'s failure, among other things, to solve the problems of Arab refugees from Israel: "The Jewish vote in New York has had a paralyzing effect on the United Nations."

U.S. Jewish groups soon replied. Said Leon Gellman, of the World Mizrahi Executive: "An example of clerical anti-Semitism." Added B'nai B'rith President Philip M. Klutznick: "A disservice to the cause of democracy." In London, the archbishop's chaplain explained that the statement was "purely political." The archbishop is regarded as the Church of England's political spokesman.

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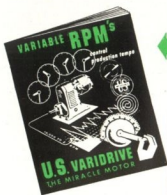
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## ART



Whitney Museum of American Art

LEVINE'S "GANGSTER FUNERAL"

One of the widows was very, very shapely.

### Breakthroughs

Modern painters are apt to spend unconscionable hours in the market place, just to see what is brewing in other ivory towers. "Anything new?" they cry, and under their breaths many add: "Whatever it is, I'll run right back to my studio and try it."

Manhattan's art market last week offered little food to such hungry-eyed faddists. Instead, the standout shows pointed up the advantage of hewing to a straight and narrow path. Two young but conservative U.S. painters, Andrew Wyeth and Jack Levine, were staging exhibitions bound to enhance their already strong reputations. They had succeeded not by any violent shift of style but by pressing along their old ways to new heights.

ANDREW WYETH was trained by his artist father, N. C. Wyeth, whose illustrations for *The Last of the Mohicans*, *Treasure Island* and *The Boy's King Arthur* entranced generations of children. Less romantic in feeling than his father, young Andy mastered a calm, tidy way of painting landscapes. At 20 he had his first Manhattan show, which sold out.

Had he been as content with his own talent as the public was, Wyeth might have remained a minor painter. But he kept expanding his capacity to picture things with ever-increasing clarity. Pennsylvania fields and farmers, Maine inlets and fishermen, old houses and musty rooms were his favorite subjects. As the clarity of his work increased, the sentimental side of Wyeth's subject matter diminished in importance. Last winter, at

35, Wyeth sat down to paint a practically empty picture. It became the hit of his exhibition at Manhattan's Knoedler Galleries last week.

Seen across a room, the picture looked rather like an abstraction. Somber in color, it had a surging quality as unsettling as any work by such abstract expressionists as Jackson Pollock or Willem de Kooning. A closer look justified the big tempera's title—*Field Gate*. In the foreground were two rickety gateposts, from which a faint-

ly discernible path looped up and away over a vast, snow-swept hillside rising to an eerily shifting, storm-filled sky. Metaculously building this wide, wild scene, grass blade by grass blade, Wyeth suggested the looming forces of nature in an impassioned portrait of Earth and Winter.

JACK LEVINE was born in the slums of Boston's South End, and raised in a school of art that came to be known as "proletarian." A tight-lipped, hatchet-faced youth, Levine painted vividly angry pictures of bloated capitalists and brutal cops. As an honor student of the proletarian school, he rode especially high in his 20s. Drafted in World War II, Levine found on his return that his kind of painting had fallen out of fashion: the postwar generation of painters was going almost wholly abstract.

Levine went right on wagging and jabbing his brush at social ills. Meanwhile, he made himself a master of expressionist techniques, mingling hot and cold colors as delightfully as Kokoschka, and squeezing and stretching figures as boldly as Soutine. Last year he began work on a huge canvas of a gangster funeral, which was frankly meant to spotlight political corruption of the big cities. Among the mourners he put "two widows, one very, very shapely," and "the chief of police, come to pay his last respects—a face at once porcine and acute."

Finished last June, the painting was the core of an exhibition at Manhattan's Alan Gallery last week. Levine had crammed it with hatpin-sharp caricatures, all bathed in a rich and suitably waxen light. His nervous, flickering brushwork brought every inch of the canvas to life, and created an illusion of space filled not only with figures but with air, odors and heavy thoughts. Levine's message to his fellow man was no longer propagandistic, but moral. *Gangster Funeral* may, like Hogarth's *Gin Lane* and Lautrec's *Elles*, live far beyond the age that inspired it.

### PURCHASE & LOAN

WHEN the city of New Orleans began making plans to celebrate this year's sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase, the Delgado Museum put in its bid for a part in the show. It agreed to stage an exhibition of French painting, showing the cultural heritage that France bequeathed to its descendants overseas. Last week the results were on display in the museum's galleries: 82 borrowed French paintings, ranging from the 15th to the 20th centuries. American collections supplied 60 of the paintings; the remaining 22 (including those reproduced on the following pages) came from the Louvre and six other French museums—the finest art loan ever made by the French government outside Europe.

Even the Delgado's go-getting director, red-topped Alonzo Lansford, 43, was overwhelmed by the generosity of the lenders. "This exhibition is bigger and better than we deserve," he confessed. "It has set an extremely high standard."

The chief organizer of the show was multimillionaire Art Dealer Georges Wildenstein, who has galleries in Manhattan, Paris, London and Buenos Aires. He rounded up the American contributions and helped persuade the French government to cooperate in celebrating a bargain that Frenchmen can only regard as a bad one.

In a preface to the exhibition catalogue, Wildenstein boldly generalized the whole history of French painting and arrived at a conclusion which was probably as true as such sweeping statements about any subject can ever be. Throughout the show, he maintained, "we find a common approach to life conceived of charm and optimism. Without evasions and without false sentimentality, the French painter expresses his love, his mystic respect of nature and of man."





#### DUKE OF ORLEANS

Jean Auguste Ingres painted Ferdinand Philippe, eldest son of "Citizen King" Louis Philippe, just before the young (31) aristocrat's death in 1842. He was descendant of duke for whom New Orleans was named.



#### SYLVIA FLEEING THE WOLF

François Boucher's 18th century fantasy of the beautiful huntress Sylvia, Diana's niece, pursued through the forest by a wolf she has wounded with an arrow.



#### ELIEZER AND REBECCA

Nicolas Poussin's 17th century painting shows Abraham's faithful servant finding a wife for his master's son, Isaac, among the women at the well of Nahor.

## Hyphenated Designers

Jan Le Witt and George Him are two artists who work as one. To millions who have seen their art, they are known simply as Lewitt-Him, and for 20 years they have been turning out some of the most imaginative posters, advertising art and book illustrations of the day. Last week Lewitt-Him, visiting Manhattan from England, were proudly strolling about the Associated American Artists Galleries exhibiting their first two-man show in the U.S. Among the exhibits:

¶ A wartime poster for Britain's Ministry of Food, featuring "The Vegetabull," a fanciful creature formed by carrots, turnips, celery, tomatoes, cauliflower, etc.

¶ An accident-prevention poster showing a flourishing plant with petal-like human



Richard Meek

LEWITT-HIM & POSTER  
People like a puzzle.

fingers. The legend: "If you can't grow fingers—grow careful."

¶ A group from the famed Schweppshire ads (for Schweppes—TIME, Feb. 16), with texts by Stephen (Lifemanship) Potter.

¶ An anti-black-market poster for the wartime Netherlands government in exile, depicting four huge men carrying large yellow bags under their arms, the four arms forming a swastika.

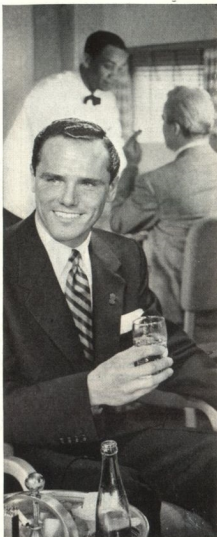
Him, 53, and Le Witt, 46, both Polish-born, see nothing odd in their hyphenated approach to their work. "When people ask us why we collaborate," says Him, "we ask, 'Why don't others do the same?'" The single artist, he explains, must play critic and artist alternately. "Working together, we have this corrective thing all the time." Says Le Witt: "If you want to know who does what, we can't tell you anything. We think it's more interesting to leave people guessing."

During their visit, Lewitt-Him hope to line up some U.S. clients, and feel sure their ideas will not be lost on Americans. "If you can find something interesting in an object," says Le Witt, "you can interest other people. People like the vague bit of a puzzle, and once they get into it, they feel they are taking part in the creation of it." "Just," concludes Him, "as they accept the challenge of a crossword."

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## MUSIC

### 33 Plaintiffs

BMI (for Broadcast Music, Inc.) was born 14 years ago when radio broadcasters decided that the venerable ASCAP (for American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) demanded too much in performance royalties. As a rival music-licensing agency, BMI had a scrawny infancy; almost all competent U.S. songwriters were members of ASCAP. For a while, until peace was patched up, the networks had to draw heavily on tunes in the public domain—and Stephen Foster's *Jennie with the Light Brown Hair* became a new hit at 87.

But in 14 years BMI has grown husky, with a big pool of music and composers to draw on. This week 33 ASCAP songwriters filed a civil suit against BMI, the networks and their related record companies, charging conspiracy and discrimination to keep non-BMI music from being heard as often as it should be. Among the 33: Ira (I Got Rhythm) Gershwin, Arthur (Dancing in the Dark) Schwartz, Dorothy (I Can't Give You Anything but Love) Fields, Gian-Carlo (The Consul) Menotti. They reckon that they and other non-BMI composers have collectively lost \$50 million in royalties in the past decade. Their demand: triple damages (\$150 million) and a court order directing broadcasters to get out of BMI.

### Back from Italy

Arturo Toscanini was back in the U.S. last week after five months in Italy, steaming to get back to his NBC Symphony podium. To his extreme annoyance, he came down with a touch of flu, and his doctor told him he would have to postpone his opening concert this week. At 86, the Maestro still hates to miss a curtain.<sup>o</sup>

Flu or no flu, he is the same passionate, reflective, tempery, sweetly mannered man as ever. And he is fresh from a busy and sociable vacation.

**Buttons & Bows.** Toscanini has a special fondness for his old house in Milan, and spent the early part of his summer there. He had it decorated to his taste around 1908, a Victorian era hodgepodge of heavy furniture and silk brocade walls and draperies, has refused to have it re-decorated since. The only change he permits is the rehanging of his numerous paintings, and he insists on directing this himself, scrambling up stepladders with hammer and hooks in hand to fix the settings, while servants hold the heavy frames and family members hold their breaths, worrying about a fall.

Through the summer, the old man usually kept to his bedroom until noon, lounging in his pajamas studying scores, playing symphonies from memory on the piano, or listening with insatiable curiosi-

ty to his radio. When he made his lunch-time appearances, he was always immaculately dressed, including starched collar and cuffs. Often the happy recipient of emphatic neckties, he once startled his guests by turning up in a bow tie that lit up with small electric bulbs when the Maestro pressed a button in his pants pocket. Night after night Toscanini received processions of old friends for talk and drinks, often until 1 a.m.

**Tears & Growls.** In early August, Toscanini moved with his son and daughter-in-law, the Walter Toscaninis, and his 24-year-old grandson, Walfredo, to his rented villa on the island of San Giovanni in Lake Maggiore. There, social life was quieter, although natives and sightseers on passing launches soon found that the great conductor was there. If they saw him on the lawns, they sent shouts of "Bravo, Toscanini!" and "Bravo, Arturo!" rolling across the water. The Maestro, snorting with offended modesty, would turn his back and disappear.

His son Walter had rigged up a hi-fi record player, and Toscanini used it to study his old recordings, listening for flaws.<sup>o</sup> Walter always tried to be around

<sup>o</sup> Friends have never known Toscanini to be satisfied with a performance, and he often postpones listening to a recording tape for the first time, pleading, "No, no, I am afraid to listen." When his ear catches a flaw, his first impulse is to throw the tape away. In a test-recording of a Beethoven symphony, the Maestro thought a trumpet note too light. So the trumpeter was hauled to a studio to play and replay the note, while sound engineers painstakingly erased his old note and inserted the new. It took three days' work to satisfy Toscanini.



**TOSCANINI & DAUGHTER WALLY**  
He still hates to miss a curtain.

<sup>o</sup> NBC hastily called on a relative youngster, 78-year-old Pierre Montoux, to lead the first concert.





Arthur Siegel

"MERRY MASQUERADE" & DIRECTOR GOLDOVSKY  
Something for everyone in Terre Haute.

to help: the old man, never an able hand with mechanical gadgets, is likely to jiggle the tone arm and scratch the records. Evenings on the island, there would be recorded concerts in his bedroom of music that Toscanini had either recorded or broadcast. He would sit on his bed as the music played, eyes blazing as if he were on the podium, conducting energetically and singing the music to himself. When he came to a particularly affecting passage in Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony* or his *Missa Solemnis*, Toscanini sometimes wept openly. Tears rolling down his cheeks, he would sit back and murmur to himself, "I cannot believe it. I cannot imagine such a man [as Beethoven]."

At summer's end, stories blossomed that the present season might be Toscanini's last in the U.S., that afterward he might be ready to "stay put" in Italy. No such talk came from Toscanini in New York last week. He was busy studying scores (especially Verdi's opera, *Un Ballo in Maschera*, which he will broadcast in January), and growling at his flu.

## Mozart on the Road

One night last week, a Terre Haute audience sat in attentive silence: it was seeing the first act of a Mozart opera and found it could understand almost every word. It let out a few experimental giggles at an early joke, gathered confidence as it took in the elaborate and precise buffoonery, and finally laughed aloud when one swaggering character entered sporting a long, blond wig. Said one listener to his companion: "You don't often see anything like this in Terre Haute." Said the other: "I've never seen anything like this anywhere."

The reaction is characteristic of audiences in East Coast and Midwest states, where the New England Opera Theater is making its first road tour. "They arrive all set to be bored," says Director Boris Goldovsky. "For the first five minutes,

everybody is on his best behavior. They came to endure culture; they're in for it. Maybe they can sneak out at intermission, but they doubt it. But, from the moment the count enters, they know this is entertainment. They're actually supposed to have a good time—and they do."

What tickled Terre Haute—and two dozen other towns—was an English-language version of a little-known Mozart opera called *Merry Masquerade* (originally *La Finta Giardiniera*). Written when the composer was 18, it lampoons 18th century operatic oddities in their own terms: a nobleman thinks his wife is dead and plans to marry a pretty young thing who is actually in love with an untitled poet. Everybody else in the story is in love with somebody else, including the wife, who is really alive but disguised as a lady gardener in order to win back her count. Most everyone in the Goldovsky version gets his fondest wish.

This tomfoolery is touched up by a pretty pink & blue set, elaborate costumes, and a fresh young company that is trained within an inch of its last high C. Every gesture is rehearsed until it is the performer's second nature. Goldovsky even makes his singers practice with their backs to him so that they will be able to concentrate on their roles without having to keep their eyes trained on his baton. There are eleven singers on the tour, and all of them know more than one of the opera's seven roles, and switch around frequently. The result: a high-spirited romp that made listeners from Baltimore to Wichita forget that Mozart was a classical composer and that opera was supposed to be difficult.

Director Goldovsky has no hope of making great profits out of his tour, but he expects it to break even when it winds up in home-town Boston next week. "We could have 300 touring companies in America," he says. "If we can train American audiences to believe that opera is a very good show, then we can go ahead."

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## THE THEATER

### New Plays in Manhattan

**The Solid Gold Cadillac** (by Howard Teichmann & George S. Kaufman) is at best gold-plated, but that still leaves it considerably brighter than most current Broadway comedies. Furthermore, it proves a perfect vehicle for Josephine Hull, who exhibits her best *You Can't Take It With You* and *Arsenic and Old Lace* manner.

The authors have written what they call a fairy tale—a good enough term for what it would be hard to call a play. In it, Miss Hull is an ex-actress who is also a tiny stockholder in a vast corporation. She attends a public stockholders' meeting, asks embarrassing questions and, as a way of being shushed, is hired by the company. Once installed, she engineers shake-ups and scandals, and at the end is head of the corporation.

As a satiric fantasy, *The Solid Gold Cadillac* very faintly suggests *The Madwoman of Chailot*: here, too, an old lady tackles and triumphs over hardheaded tycoons; here, too, are aired some of the shadier ways of high finance. But no two plays could be less alike in spirit, nor, for that matter, has *Cadillac* even a touch of the poetry or wistfulness of a fairy tale. A thing of gags and gadgets, of blackouts, movie shots and the loudspeaker voice of Fred Allen, *Cadillac* is satire that is always hurrying off into routine farce. Its corporation characters are the merest cardboard. But it has a lot of funny lines, and it has dumpy, inimitable Veteran Hull. Her stage reminiscences are not the least of her charms. "Shakespeare," she recalls, "is so tiring. You never get a chance to sit down unless you're a king."

The unhappy side of the play is that it is the purest Broadway—laughs or nothing. It has a funnybone without a spine; it could almost be described as a satire without a viewpoint. It seems put together with the very pins it sticks in others, though at its satiric best it can draw blood from cardboard. And since, at her best, Actress Hull can squeeze laughs out of a turnip, *The Solid Gold Cadillac* provides a nice, enjoyable evening.

**Kind Sir** (by Norman Krasna) reached Broadway to a fanfare of trumpets, with \$750,000 in advance sales already in the till. A Joshua Logan production starring Charles Boyer and (in her first non-singing role) Mary Martin, its opulent costumes and décor half suggest that Miss Martin is still playing musical comedy. The whole thing may well prove the greatest letdown of the season: it is a sumptuous bore and a gilded vacuum.

The play is not an ordinary romantic trifle, but a sophisticated one—a Boyer Meets Girl. Its love-making is the kind that puts the couch before the altar, with Actress Martin as an unmarried stage star, and Boyer a State Department charmer who pretends to be married so that no lady he woos can ever expect him



©Philippe Halsman

CHARLES BOYER & MARY MARTIN  
In a long drink, only a sliver of ice.

to marry her. In due time, Miss Martin finds out that the deceiver is a bachelor, attempts revenge and, of course, achieves matrimony.

Playwright Krasna's pennyworth of wit and plot is about as much help to the proceedings as a sliver of ice to a long summer drink. And *Kind Sir* seems hardly more wicked than it is witty. Moreover, the production—instead of obeying the rule for froth, and moving as fast and lightly as possible—is all in regal slow-motion, like a Coronation rehearsal. Actress Martin cannot fail to be personally engaging, but her portentous pauses and rather statuesque poses are a mistake. Boyer's role allows an excellent actor no chance to act, and he can only exert a matinee-idol charm. Except to watch its two stars at far from their best, there can be no reason to see *Kind Sir* at all.

**The Trip to Bountiful** (by Horton Foote) concerns that second most ticklish *ménage à trois*—the husband, the wife, and the husband's mother. The wife, in this case, is a giddy, shallow Texas shrew who browbeats her mother-in-law while exploiting her; the husband is too frightened to interfere; and the mother-in-law is a gentle, unhappy widow who likes Houston hardly better than her home life, and yearns for the small town of Bountiful where she lived long ago. In time she runs away to it, and is briefly happy among its ghosts before being forced back to the city.

*The Trip* is an honestly meant play by a competent playwright. But it puts Playwright Foote in much the same plight as his old Mrs. Watts. In a sense, he is running away from his material—and to as ghostly a destination. What begins as sharp domestic drama drifts into the sort of mild fantasy that seems, at its worst, mere



## Ponce de Leon Quit Too Soon!

PONCE DE LEON spent a lifetime searching for the Fountain of Youth. How amazed the old Spaniard would be to discover we now *have* such a fountain! You'll find it on any college campus one day each year—a day we call Homecoming. On this magic day it matters not whether a returning alumnus is 23 or 93, he never feels a day over 21! And the older he grows the more vigorously he renews old acquaintanceships . . . shouts for the team . . . lifts his voice in praise of Alma Mater.

Whatever a returning alumnus may chance to do, however, the odds are that there's a Spencer chemical helping him to do it easier, faster or better. In the scene above, for example, *ammonia* was used to produce synthetic fibers used in the wrinkle-resistant sportswear. *Formaldehyde* was used to make the plastic in the base of the loving cups. *Methanol* was an intermediate in the stain that gave the piano its rich, glowing lustre.

In all these ways basic chemicals by Spencer make

everyday living more pleasant. Perhaps *your* business has some special problem which can be solved by chemistry. Why not write us?



Final tests are now being run in Vicksburg, Mississippi in this new \$14,000,000 plant, which will add 60,000 tons to Spencer's annual nitrogen capacity.

SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City 5, Mo. • Manufactures of: Anhydrous Ammonia • Refrigeration Grade Ammonia • Aqua Ammonia • Methanol • Formaldehyde • Hexamine • "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer • SPENSOL (Spencer Nitrogen Solutions) • 83% Ammonium Nitrate Solution • FREZALL (Spencer Dry Ice) • Liquid Carbon Dioxide.



America's growing name in chemicals



## Travel-wise: the **olivetti** "Lettera 22"

*Two-tone carrying case, a smart piece of small luggage, takes the "Lettera 22" anywhere . . . easily.*

*The standard keyboard of the "Lettera 22" has a 43rd key with "plus" and "equals" signs.*

*The Correto-Space feature permits insertion of an accidentally omitted letter neatly and unobtrusively.*

*With convenient Half-line Spacing, additions or corrections may be clearly typed between single-spaced lines.*



Travel-wise because of its light weight (about 9 pounds) and mere 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches of height . . . the Olivetti "Lettera 22" offers these *big*-typewriter features that also make it a wise choice for home or school: automatic keyboard-set tabulator, self-locking basket shift, right and left carriage releases, full-size ribbon spools with instantaneous reverse, keyboard-controlled paragraph indentation, extra sturdy chassis, a die-cast aluminum casing combining light weight with great sturdiness, and other features described on this page. In most states the "Lettera 22" is priced at \$383 plus taxes, including carrying case. The Olivetti Corporation of America, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

*Olivetti, Europe's largest manufacturer of office machines, has won wide recognition in America through the sale here of the unique Olivetti Fully Automatic Printing Calculator.*



filler. Once his old lady runs away, Playwright Foote can do nothing more than improvise, temporize, insert those small episodes in bus stations and buses that pay off as scenes but bankrupt the play as a whole. The play, furthermore, misses real poignancy from going too plainly in search of it; something of a human being at the outset, Mrs. Watts is nothing, at the end, except pathetic and forlorn.

As Mrs. Watts, Lillian Gish garnered excited reviews. Hers is indeed a good performance—though of a character that remains uninteresting. As the daughter-in-law, Jo Van Fleet is often vividly and hatefully alive. Both actresses deserve a better play.

## MILESTONES

**Divorced.** By Peggy Lee, 33, blonde Hollywood songstress (*The Jazz Singer*) and jukebox favorite (*Lover, Mañana*); her second husband, Brad Dexter, 36, cinematographer (*Macao*); after ten months of marriage, no children; in Santa Monica, Calif.

**Died.** Dylan Marlais Thomas, 39, Wales's bright young mystic of English poetry (*Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog, Under Milk Wood*), whose vivid, tempestuous verse won him both critics' acclaim and thousands of readers; of undisclosed causes, while on a lecture tour of the U.S.; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Major General John H. (for Houston) Church, 61, who in 1950 commanded the first U.S. troops sent from Japan to fight in Korea; after long illness; in Washington, D.C.

**Died.** Major General Innis Palmer ("Bull") Swift, 71, oldtime Army cavalryman who during World War II trained and led the crack 1st Cavalry Division in the Southwest Pacific (New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands), later commanded the Sixth Army's I Corps in the liberation of the Philippines; of a heart ailment; in San Antonio.

**Died.** Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Saud, 73, oil-rich King of Saudi Arabia; in his palace at Taif, near Mecca (see FOREIGN NEWS).

**Died.** Ivan Alexeyevich Bunin, 83, self-exiled Russian nobleman-author (*The Village, Memories and Portraits*) and winner of the 1933 Nobel Prize for Literature, of a heart attack; in Paris.

**Died.** Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, 89, the nation's No. 1 patroness of chamber music; in Cambridge, Mass. She commissioned countless works by established composers (e.g., Bartok, Ravel, Copland) and struggling newcomers, gave a \$94,000 concert hall to the Library of Congress (plus a \$600,000 endowment), contributed \$200,000 to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's pension fund.



3 built-in antennas: 4-ft. push-button short-wave antenna. Large built-in AM antenna. Special AM antenna for use in planes, trains, etc.

## NEW RCA VICTOR "STRATO-WORLD" RADIO

the sensational new 7-band portable radio  
—powered to pick up the world!

Today's best portable—fast becoming the favorite companion of sportsmen, travelers, short-wave fans. Lets you "tour the world"—London, Paris, Tokyo, Buenos Aires—at the twist of a dial.

Built for travel! Lightweight—only 23 lbs., with batteries. Rugged aluminum chassis frame. "Climatized" against heat, cold and humidity.

Top-grain cowhide leather case with special scuff-resistant ends. Model 3BX671, \$139.95 (less batteries)

Get RCA batteries for extra listening hours.



Plays anywhere on AC, DC or battery. Special switch for low line-voltage areas.



Famous "Golden Throat" tone. Time-zone map charts new adventures for all.

**RCA VICTOR**    
Tels. 6 DIVISION OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Suggested Eastern list price shown, subject to change without notice.



## Luggage Lore

The other day we tried to look up "luggage" in the encyclopedia, and found the word isn't even listed. Appalled by this state of affairs we dug up five little-known facts about luggage, and present them here as a public service, sort of:

1. "Luggage" comes from the word "lug", a medieval English word meaning to lug something. It has some connection with a Swedish word meaning to pull by the hair, if you want to get awfully etymological.
2. Luggage is divided into numerous sub-species: two-suiters, carpet bags, steamer trunks, etc. There's a difference between luggage and baggage, but we're not sure exactly what it is.
3. Alligator hides, used in fancy luggage, are bought by the width-inch measured at the widest part of the alligator. Thus long skinny alligators are better buys than short fat alligators.
4. One of America's biggest and best luggage makers is Wheary, Inc., out in Racine, Wisconsin, whose energetic President, George H. Wheary, Jr., recently became Lord Calvert's 66th "Man of Distinction." (See picture above.)
5. Lord Calvert costs a little more, tastes a little better and adds a little more pleasure to living. (Strictly speaking this isn't a little-known fact about luggage, but luckily we've exhausted our luggage information.)

Looking back over the above stuff, we can't seem to find any clearly-defined moral in it. Except, of course, that when buying alligators you should insist on long skinny ones, and when ordering whiskey it's a good idea to specify Lord Calvert. It's *Custom Distilled*, and we think you'll appreciate the difference.

## Lord Calvert

• BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 PROOF, 65% GRAIN •  
• NEUTRAL SPIRITS, CALVERT DIST. CORP., N.Y.C. •

# RADIO & TELEVISION

## Top Ten

The most popular TV shows and their ratings, according to the latest Nielsen report:

- 1) *I Love Lucy* (CBS) .....65.9
- 2) *Dragnet* (NBC) .....56.5
- 3) *Comedy Hour* (NBC) .....55.2
- 4) *Racket Squad* (ABC) .....54.1
- 5) *Milton Berle Show* (NBC) .....52.7
- 6) *Arthur Godfrey's Scouts* (CBS) .....51.0
- 7) *Groucho Marx* (NBC) .....47.1
- 8) *Arthur Godfrey's Friends* (CBS) .....46.0
- 9) *Jackie Gleason Show* (CBS) .....45.5
- 10) *Philco TV Playhouse* (NBC) .....43.9

## Still Driving a Model T?

The TV world was as filled with color as a forest in autumn. NBC showed a satisfying colorcast of the opera *Carmen* to hundreds of invited guests in Manhattan, and last week followed it with the first closed-circuit broadcast from New York to Hollywood, where a group of moviemen were unhappily impressed by the vivid picture and surprisingly fine texture of color TV. *Dragnet* began shooting its films in color, and Bob Hope issued a casting call for the "most colorogenic girls in America" to appear on his first color TV show. Industrial designers Lippincott & Margulies moved into the act by quickly telling sponsors how to pretty up their packages for color TV. Some tips: soft pastels, varicolored containers and copy-filled labels offer little eye interest; instead, sponsors should use two-tone or brightly contrasting colors with clean-cut and simple printing.

But not everyone was cheering in the streets. In Oklahoma City TV dealers held a mass meeting to protest the boast of station WKY-TV that it would be the first U.S. station, outside the networks, to carry color TV. The dealers complained that WKY's advertisement was misleading and would slow down the purchases of black & white TV sets. In Manhattan J. M. Smith, vice president of the Davega chain, admitted that business was generally slow and said that front-page stories about color TV had "helped kick it downstairs." Most TV manufacturers maintained a discreet and presumably busy silence, but the Magnavox Co. bought full-page ads in magazines and newspapers which asked: "Are You Waiting for Color Television?" The copy of the ad went into a heavy reverse sell: "If you are the man who is driving an expensive foreign car and your wife owns a platinum mink . . . you will want to be the first in your set to own color television." Warning that color TV sets cannot be expected until the end of 1954, that they will have small screens and that they will cost "in the \$1,000 class," Magnavox urged its readers not to sit around waiting for color because "you may find yourself in the position of the man driving a model T, awaiting the revolutionary improvement in automobiles."

## Friend & Foe

While seeming to throttle stage & screen with one hand, television is generously offering help with the other. On Broadway last week, theatergoers and critics gave a modest approval to a TV import: Horton Foote's new play, *The Trip to Bountiful*, starring Lillian Gish (see THEATER). Last March millions of televisioners saw an hour-long version of the same play, with all but two of the same cast, on the *Goodyear-Philco TV Playhouse*. Robert Howard Lindsay's *The Chess Game*, seen in February on the *Kraft TV Theater*, is scheduled for a Broadway opening later this season.

Television has been even kinder to Hollywood, supplying moviemen with such



Maurey Garber

## PLAYWRIGHT FOOTE One hand on the throttle.

hit films as Bing Crosby's *Little Boy Lost* and José Ferrer's *Anything Can Happen* (both originally shown on TV Playhouse), and Rosalind Russell's *Never Wave at a Wac* (from Schlitz Playhouse). Last week Hollywood Producer Harold Hecht and Actor Burt Lancaster bought the script of Paddy Chayefsky's *Marty*, also seen on TV Playhouse.

With the networks putting on more dramatic shows than ever before, U.S. TV may soon be duplicating the success of British TV drama, which has already given four successful plays to the London stage: *Anastasia*, *Dial "M" for Murder* (also a Broadway hit), *Morning Departure* and *The Happiest Days of Your Life*.

## The Busy Air

¶ In Chicago, the Admiral Corp., discovering that scores of Great Lakes freighters are now equipped with TV sets, reported that ships can steam 986 miles from Buffalo to Duluth, Minn. with "relatively few

non-TV reception areas." Uplift note reported by Admiral: Great Lakes sailors are so entranced by TV that they no longer "have to go ashore to seek entertainment."

¶ In Manhattan, NBC hastily abandoned its experiment of telecasting parts of four different college football games instead of one complete game. The reason: both the sponsor, General Motors, and televiewers (their letters were 7 to 1 against the experiment) liked the old way better.

¶ In Washington and Manhattan, TV-men were amazed to find that the second run of the NBC film series, *Victory at Sea*, describing the war in the Pacific, was drawing twice as many viewers as the first run last year.

¶ In Toronto, radio station CHUM daringly dropped all its western serials, quiz programs and disk jockeys, to concentrate on "melodic" music and news. Explained Program Director Mrs. Leigh Lee: "We think there is a big audience that is sick to death of too much disk-jockey chatter. No one cares a damn that Eddie Fisher was wearing pajamas when he cut this disk, or that Hugo Winterhalter broke three fingers while conducting a number. By playing purely music we may bring back that lost audience."

## Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Nov. 13. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

### RADIO

**House of Glass** (Fri. 9:35 p.m., NBC). A new comedy series, with Gertrude Berg, Joseph Buloff.

**Stars Over Hollywood** (Sat. 12:30 p.m., CBS). Jan Sterling in *By-Line, Nellie Bly*.

**Star Playhouse** (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). Celeste Holm in *Cluny Brown*.

**Edgar Bergen Show** (Sun. 9:30 p.m., CBS). With Singer Peggy Lee.

**Suspense** (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS). Part I of *The Moonstone*, with Peter Lawford.

### TELEVISION

**Adventures of Ozzie & Harriet** (Fri. 8 p.m., ABC). Celeste Holm in *Cluny Brown*.

**Playhouse of Stars** (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). Walter Brennan in *Lucky Thirteen*.

**Football** (Sat. 1:15 p.m., NBC). Michigan v. Michigan State.

**Omnibus** (Sun. 5 p.m., CBS). With José Limón, an underwater documentary and a mystery film, *Stop the Merry-Go-Round*.

**Comedy Hour** (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Martha Raye, with Milton Berle.

**Junior Press Conference** (Mon. 9 p.m., ABC). Guest: Harold Stassen.

**Bob Hope Show** (Tues. 8 p.m., NBC). With Fred MacMurray, Arlene Dahl, Janis Paige.

**TV Hour** (Tues. 9:30 p.m., ABC). *Westward the Sun*, with Jackie Cooper, Brenda Bruce, Richard Ney.

**Kraft TV Theater** (Wed. 9 p.m., NBC). Margaret Wycherly in *The Gate*.

**Kraft TV Theater** (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., ABC). John Galsworthy's *The Apple Tree*.



# NEW Samson

## FOLDING BANQUET TABLE

### Provides More Strength With Less Weight!



Here, for the first time, is a banquet table that combines real strength with lightness and portability! The new Samson Folding Banquet Table has strength to spare, yet is relatively light in weight—easy to set up, carry, stack and store! Damage-resistant top—in choice of Micarta or Masonite—is a breeze to keep clean!

**Sturdy tubular-steel legs** won't fold accidentally—thanks to the Samson safety-lock! In 6- or 8-foot lengths, 30" wide. Now—at your Samson public seating distributor.

#### NEW, HEAVY-DUTY VINYL ON SAMSON UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS!

50% heavier vinyl material now makes the seats of Samson upholstered folding chairs for public seating more resistant to scuffs and stains—better looking and longer wearing than ever!



#### YOUR No. 1 BUY IN ALL-STEEL FOLDING CHAIRS!

- Comfort-Contoured Design
- Tubular-Steel Construction
- Chip-Resistant Baked Enamel



This famous Samson Folding Chair combines amazing strength, durability, comfort and good looks with an exceptionally reasonable price!

Write on your letterhead for free, helpful booklet, "How To Save Money On Public Seating." Ask your Samson public seating distributor about special low prices on quantity purchases of tables and chairs; or write us direct for information.

**SHWAYDER BROS., INC., PUBLIC SEATING DIV., DEPT. A-N, DETROIT 29, MICH.**  
Samson Folding Chairs Are Used By Schools And Churches Everywhere

# BUSINESS

## STATE OF BUSINESS

### Recession: Date Postponed

The best advertised recession in history was also turning out to be the hardest to recognize. Said the National City Bank of New York, in its monthly business letter last week: "Those who have looked to the fall season as a testing period for predictions of a business downturn will find little in the record of October to support pessimistic projections . . . The date of the much advertised 'recession' must again be postponed." Agreed the Chase National Bank: "Business as a whole is still extraordinarily good."

The Commerce Department last week reported that during September personal income was at an annual rate of \$286 billion, \$9.5 billion ahead of a year ago and a scant \$1 billion below the August level. October construction, both public and private, was highest for that month in history, and total construction for the first ten months hit \$29.1 billion, up 7% from 1952. As more good earnings and sales reports rolled in, the stock market continued its eight-week rise, sending the Dow-Jones industrial average climbing up to 278.83, the highest since last spring. Commodity prices edged up also, extending the almost steady rise in wholesale prices from the two-year lows reached in April.

Nevertheless, there were still signs of weak spots in the economy. Business inventories crept up \$600 million during September to a record \$78.7 billion, in spite of the efforts of retailers to trim their stocks. There were also scattered production cuts, and layoffs, and some price cuts to relieve overstocking in gasoline, shoes, television sets, automatic

washers and refined sugar. But from the standpoint of the whole economy, such cutbacks were not large.

Looking ahead, 100 top industrialists from 30 states, polled at a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, were all but unanimous in predicting that there will be no serious downturn. Sixty expect business next year to be good, 39 think it will be fair, and only one is looking for a slump.

## AUTOS

### Eye Appeal

In the horsepower race, Chrysler leads the field: its 1954 cars now on dealers' floors have the highest (235) of any U.S. production models. But the one thing Chrysler products have lacked is the slick body styling of Ford and General Motors. Last week there were signs that Chrysler is turning from throttle to eye appeal.

On view in Detroit went two new experimental cars, the DeSoto Adventurer and the Dodge Firearrow, both designed by Chrysler and hand-built by Italian Bodymaker Ghia. The DeSoto is much like Chrysler's D'Elegance coupé, also hand built by Italy's Ghia, which was first shown last year—a simple, squarish grille, sweeping lines, and not too much clattering chromium trim. But the Dodge is a brand-new car. Designed as a two-place sports car, it hugs the road like a lizard, features four headlights and a horizontal, propellerlike rub rail sweeping entirely around the car. Chrysler has no idea of mass-producing its new cars, but it did say that some of the graceful designs may find their way into future Chrysler products.

## BUSINESS ABROAD

### The Gold Slump

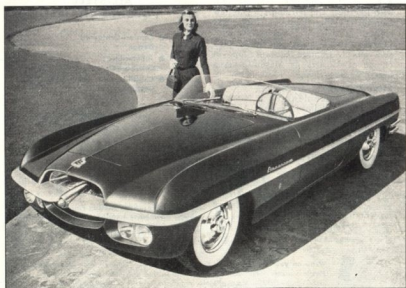
From the major banking houses and money dealers in Europe last week, cables went out to England checking a rumor. The rumor: Russia is dumping 1,000,000 oz. of gold on the market, and the Bank of England has bought some of it in a private deal. The bank in line with its usual policy, refused either to confirm or deny buying gold. But there was no doubt that Russia has been selling gold in European markets. Bars stamped with the Soviet hammer & sickle showed up in Amsterdam, apparently shipped there from Czechoslovakia. Bankers estimated that Russia had sold about 250,000 oz. (worth almost \$9,000,000).

**Ornaments & Questions.** Although this is a small amount, the news of Russian selling was enough to drive gold down to \$35.55 an oz., the lowest price since the war, and only a shade above the official price of \$35 an ounce. South Africa, which has sold gold under the guise of ornaments, found the subterfuge no longer worth it; the cost of fabricating the ornaments dissipated the profit. South Africa announced that it would sell production openly on the world market, something that its sister dominions, Canada and Australia, have been doing since 1952.

To the big question why Russia had sold gold, the best answer was that it had run short of both sterling and European currencies to pay for its normal trade across the Iron Curtain. In trade with continental Europe alone, the Soviet bloc has run a \$15 million deficit in the first seven months of the year v. a \$13 million surplus last year.

**Hoarders & Health.** Actually, the Russian sales only accelerated a decline in gold prices that has been going on for months. Partly, the decline was caused by the fall in commodity prices generally. For example, tightfisted French farmers are getting less for their wheat and wine, thus are able to buy less gold to hoard away in secret hiding places. The decline in gold prices was a heartening sign of European economic health. With inflation no longer a serious problem, hoarders were not only less eager to convert their currencies into gold but they were actually releasing considerable amounts of it. In the first half of this year, the non-Communist world's legal gold stocks increased by \$800 million although only \$425 million worth of new gold was produced.

Only in France, Europe's greatest hoarding nation, was the drop in gold prices a serious worry to the government. There, so many distrustful citizens have gold coins tucked away in tissue-paper wrappings that the government cannot afford to let prices fall too far. As gold Napoleons fell last week to 3,480 francs (\$9), the lowest price since June 1950, the Bank of France quietly began buying coins to help support the market.



DODGE'S FIREARROW

After the horses, a road-hugging lizard.



# TIME CLOCK

## INSURANCE

### Parkinson Out

Behind locked doors last week, directors of Manhattan's Equitable Life Assurance Society met to perform an unpleasant job: the ouster of Chairman Thomas I. Parkinson, 71. They did not have much choice. State Superintendent of Insurance Alfred J. Bohlinger, who had brought out a report charging Parkinson with "nepotism" in handling the society's affairs (TIME, Nov. 9), threatened to get a court order to remove Parkinson. After twelve hours of debate, the board found a face-saving way to satisfy the state's insurance superintendent, allow Parkinson to get his retirement pay (\$34,836 the first year, \$29,868 the second, and \$24,900 thereafter). They passed a resolution "confirming" Parkinson's decision to retire (made before the trouble started but since withdrawn), effective when his term as chairman expires next February.

## ADVERTISING

### "There's Nothing Immoral..."

Do the graduates of girls' colleges hunt jobs the wrong way? Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, advertising director of Manhattan's Gimbels department store ("Nobody but nobody undersells Gimbels") thinks they do. Last week, speaking in Manhattan to the deans and placement directors of 100 women's colleges, Adwoman Fitz-Gibbon, who can make Broadway slang sell girdles, gave them some breezy advice on job-hunting.

"First," she began, "aim high in your appeal. . . . Get in touch directly. . . . with the top industrial giants. You know. . . . someone who can take three hours for lunch. . . . Now what is that type of employer looking for in a secretary? Short-hand speed? Dependability? Industry? Don't be silly! First and foremost, he's looking for a LOOKER. . . . Of course, this preoccupation with pulchritude on the part of the employer may not be noble and high-minded. . . . But there it is. . . . It's sex. You can't fight it."

"Now, what to do? Well, you select an appetizing package with a good profile all the way and a face like an old Gainsborough. . . . You might develop a few slogans to put across your more exciting products:

HERE'S HOLYOKE'S HOTTEST. . .

HANDLE WITH ASBESTOS GLOVES

BARNARD GRADUATES

HAVE THE EQUIPMENT

SMITH GIRLS ARE GIRLIER GIRLS

"Does this mean that every top executive. . . is a lecherous old wolf? . . . Of course it doesn't. Your graduates will be perfectly safe. . . . But it does mean that your intelligent, attractive girl will have a well-paid job till she marries. . . . Your lovely looker will move into a stuffy tycoon's office and unstuff the stuffy."

The big trouble today, concluded Ad-

GENERAL Motors Corp. has made a deal with Kaiser Motors Corp. to pay \$2,600,000 for its interest in the huge Willow Run plant that Kaiser bought from the Government for \$15 million with a down payment of \$1,510,000 and yearly payments of \$679,000 for 20 years. G.M., which will take over Kaiser's payments, already leases part of the plant, is using it as an emergency Hydramatic factory to replace partially the production lost in the \$70 million Livonia fire (TIME, Aug. 24). Kaiser will move its entire auto production to the Willys plant in Toledo.

HOWARD Hughes, ordered by the Government in 1948 to choose between his RKO moviemaking company and his theater chain, has finally sold the theaters. A New York investment group headed by David J. Greene, a company director and investment counselor, has bought Hughes's 24% interest in the RKO Theaters Corp., 929,020 shares of stock for \$4,412,845, or \$4.75 a share v. the market price of \$3.87½.

BUYERS' markets will mean the biggest advertising campaigns in history, with an estimated \$8 billion to be spent in 1954. Westinghouse Electric Corp. will probably spend more than its usual \$50 million; U.S. Steel Corp., Shell Oil Co., Sears, Roebuck and Co., Pan American World Airways, Inc. all expect record budgets for the next year.

NO charge for alterations" may soon be a vanished phrase. In Chicago, three big retail stores, headed by Marshall Field & Co., have joined a growing trend toward charging for men's alterations. Typical fees: \$5 to raise and shorten a collar, \$10 to reset a sleeve or refit shoulders. More big-city stores are expected to follow suit.

POST Office management may soon be reorganized to cut out an estimated 90% of the administrative correspondence, reports, etc. that now swamp Washington headquarters. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield wants to eliminate the dependence of his 41,000 local post-

woman Fitz-Gibbon, is that too many college placement bureaus never dream of putting their brightest liberal-arts graduates into "lush" secretarial jobs or the retail-store business, but send them into "fusty, dusty publishing houses. . . . I think the reason you people steer them there—one college places a full third of its graduates in jobs of that type—is because of our American Puritanical background. If it was hard and dull and didn't pay much, it was good for you, and the harder and duller and littler it paid, the more respectable it must be. I don't agree. There's nothing immoral about getting into the big money. Sophie Tucker said: 'I've been poor and I've been rich. And believe me, rich is best.'"

masters on Washington for decisions on such things as personnel matters and operational problems, and set up semi-autonomous regional offices. A pilot office will open in Cincinnati next week to test the plan in nine districts in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

FEDERAL licenses will cost more next year. Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge is ordering a general price increase on all 160 classes of licenses (airline operating certificates, radio broadcasting permits, trademark negotiations, etc.), because the licenses bring in \$20 million a year in fees but cost the U.S. \$50 million to hand out.

GENERAL Robert E. Wood, 74, who has been hinting at retirement for years, is expected to step down as chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Co. sometime next year. Probable successor: Vice Chairman of the Board Theodore V. Houser, 61, an electrical engineer who went to work for Sears in 1928.

TOOTH PASTE advertisers got a thumping from the American Dental Association, which said that "inconclusive or incomplete research reports" have been used by "commercial interests to mislead the general public," because there is no evidence that any toothpaste on the market will prevent tooth decay.

PROSPECTORS for strategic minerals, who last year got up to 90% of their exploration costs paid by the Government, will get less help from now on. The list of critical minerals has been cut from 19 to 14, and the exploration subsidy for such minerals as cobalt and uranium has been trimmed from 90% to 75%.

DENATIONALIZATION may soon extend to two more industries in Britain. Queen Elizabeth, in line with what the Tory government wants, has asked Parliament to authorize a commercial TV network to compete with the government-controlled BBC and to reopen the Liverpool Cotton Market to replace the system of central buying by the official Raw Cotton Commission.

## SELLING

### Caveat Venditor

The Kentucky court of appeals last week handed down a decision that was enough to give pause to used-car dealers. The court ruled, in effect, that a used-car dealer must tell his customer about defects in a car that "make it a menace to the public," or else be liable for any damage the car may cause.

The case involved Gaidry Motors, of Lexington, which sold a used car to William Hensley. He drove it 14 blocks, and as he stepped on the brakes approaching an intersection, the brakes grabbed and locked. The car skidded wildly into a curb and struck a pedestrian, Albert Bran-

# THE BUYERS' MARKET

## Will Prices Or Production Be Cut?

AFTER years of effortless selling, a buyers' market has returned in some industries; in others, it is just around the corner. It is a strange kind of buyers' market, coming, as it does, in the midst of what is still a boom economy. For businessmen it raises an important question: When sales drop, should production be cut to bring it in line with sales, or should prices be cut to keep sales up with production?

The problem of price cuts v. production cuts is not a simple, either/or proposition. There are many other ways to counteract falling sales, among them the introduction of new or improved products, harder selling, more advertising, a switch to lower-priced lines. A manufacturer of lipstick cases, for instance, can substitute steel for more expensive brass in his product; a TV-set maker can concentrate on table models; a chemical producer can cut back some products while pushing others.

But when all of these methods have failed to stimulate sales, businessmen in recent months have usually cut production, rather than trim prices in an effort to boost sales. This philosophy is well exemplified by International Harvester Co., which has already felt the pinch of a 7.6% drop in sales. In the last six months, Harvester has trimmed production and laid off 20% of its workers, rather than cut prices. Harvester President John L. McCaffrey feels that, with farm income down and farmers well stocked with machinery, no new buyers would be lured in by a price cut, even one as big as 10%. Instead, McCaffrey's program is "to turn out new farm machines that are so much improved over existing models that a farmer cannot afford not to buy them."

Businessmen put production cuts ahead of price cuts for several important reasons. One of them—and a good one—is that in the supercharged U.S. economy, there are many obsolete, high-cost plants in operation. As long as they operate, they help keep prices up, dissipate the advantages of efficient plants. The other arguments, that sky-high wage and material costs make price cuts impossible, are not so easily defended. While high wage rates are frozen into the economy, the prices of many materials are already melting, and commodity prices, in general, are more than 5% below their highs of two years ago. Furthermore, as a result of the \$73 billion spent on new plants and equipment in the last three years, the productivity of the U.S. industrial machine has increased, counteracting, to some extent, the wage increases.

In the case of industrial giants such as General Motors, price cutting raises special problems. Since G.M. increased its profits to a record level this year, while the profits of such competitors as Chrysler, Studebaker and Hudson were dropping, G.M. might well be able to cut its prices substantially. But G.M., with 46% of the entire auto market already, might thus increase its share to 50% or 55% and drive the independents out of business. Under such circumstances, G.M., already under investigation by the trustbusters for its ties to Du Pont, might face an antitrust suit on charges that it sold too cheaply. (The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. is now on trial on charges, in effect, that it sold too cheaply, thus drove competitors out of business.)

Actually, while U.S. industry has always been quicker to cut production than prices in times of slump, it has usually followed a directly opposite policy over the long run, on the theory that the lower the price, the wider the market. Auto dealers are once again proving the truth of this maxim. Loaded down with new cars, they have kept sales up by offering big discounts and trade-in allowances. In similar fashion, while many appliance dealers are loaded up with hard goods, the discount houses in the big cities have proved that they can move mountains of appliances by cutting prices—and still make a good profit doing so. In short, unofficial price cutting in some industries has been the reason production has stayed so high.

The chief argument for price cuts before production cuts is that production cuts snowball, i.e., a worker who is laid off must cut his purchases all down the line, thus affecting dozens of industries. On the other hand, a price cut affects only the individual company and possibly its stockholders. However, with corporate profits at close to an all-time high—and the death of the excess-profits tax only six weeks away—many corporations should be able to trim prices without endangering dividends.

The danger is that companies may wait too long. If sales fall off and they cut prices as a last resort, the drop is liable to scare off, rather than lure in the consumer. When prices are falling, he is apt to keep his money in his pocket, in the belief that goods will get still cheaper. On the other hand, if businessmen cut prices at a time when sales are good, they will persuade reluctant consumers to spend. It is one of the best ways to prevent the recession that so many businessmen are worried about.

non, crushing his left leg. He sued Gaidry Motors.

A leak in the grease cell of a rear wheel had caused the brakes to lock, the court said, and Gaidry Motors knew about the leak, because the man who sold them the car told them about it. Thus, Gaidry Motors should have warned Hensley. In awarding \$11,459.95 to Brannon, the court said: "The used-car dealer is in a better position . . . than his average customer to discover what defects might exist in any particular car . . . It is not too harsh a rule to require these dealers to use reasonable care in inspecting used cars before resale to discover these defects."

## CORPORATIONS

### The Automatic Pin Boy

At the Jewel City Bowl in Glendale, Calif., 300 spectators gathered for an unusual bowling event. They had come not to watch bowlers but machines. As a bowler sent his ball crashing into the tenpins, the ball hit the cushion, set off an automatic switch. Almost before a spectator could say "Strike," an intricate machine swept the alley clean of pins, set them in place on a rack, dropped a second set of pins into place, and sent the ball back to the bowler. It was an impressive demonstration of the American Machine & Foundry Co.'s new automatic pinspotting machine, in operation for the first time on the West Coast. Last week Jewel City totted up the results of its first two weeks with the pinspotters: business was 30% better than it had ever been before. Said Proprietor Hugo Kohn: "Yessir, it looks as though these machines will revolutionize bowling."

There was no doubt in the mind of A.M.F. President Morehead Patterson that the machines would do just that. Bowling is already the fastest-growing participation sport; the machines should give it a big boost. They not only replace hard-to-find pin boys but they enable bowling alleys to stay open 24 hours a day, a big advantage in industrial communities where teams on different shifts bowl round the clock. Already A.M.F. has installed more than 800 in bowling alleys, plans to step up production to 250 per month next year. Even so, it will take years to supply the 60,000 U.S. alleys, especially since new ones are being added at the rate of 2,500 a year. By renting its pinspotters for an average of 12¢ a game (about the same cost as pin boys), A.M.F. expects to gross \$22 million a year from the machines by 1960.

**Comfortable Cushion.** The pin-spotter is also symptomatic of the revolution that has taken place in the American Machine & Foundry Co. Formed in 1900 as the cigarette machine-making subsidiary of James Duke's tobacco trust, A.M.F. became an independent firm after the trust was broken up in 1911. Under the presidency of Rufus Lenoir Patterson, who had been an American Tobacco Co. vice president, A.M.F. developed the first cigar-making machine. With a patent monopoly in the field, A.M.F. was able to charge the



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entire cost of the machine (about \$4,800) upon installation, then collect a royalty of \$1 for every 1,000 cigars produced. The company then expanded into bakery machines and specialized sewing machines, many of which it also rented out.

Morehead Patterson (Yale '20, Oxford, and Harvard Law School '24) joined his father's firm in 1926 after he had taken a one-year fling at the law. He watched the company, with its cushion of royalties, sail through the Depression, paying dividends every year. But he decided that no company could expect to live on its patents forever. Says Patterson: "We could tell by 1938 that after 1946 we were going to have dividends of only half of what we had been counting on."

**Hardening Arteries.** He began to look for a new machine for a relatively unmechanized market. A.M.F. got the patent rights for a crude model of a pin-spotting machine from Fred Schmidt, the inventor, even though nobody before had ever succeeded in perfecting such a device. Finally, after 14 years, a satisfactory model was produced.\*

But when the pinspotter was well along, Patterson saw that one more royalty-producing machine was not enough. The wild swings of the machinery industry had to be counterbalanced with some consumer products. Furthermore, A.M.F. was shocked to discover that it was not good enough to get prime war contracts, but only subcontracts. The average age of the engineering staff was 55 years by his end. Said Patterson: "Small companies in that position have died of hardening of the arteries."

In 1948 A.M.F. began to diversify with a vengeance, sending scouts around the country to find companies for sale. A.M.F. investigated more than 400 companies, bought nine, mostly by trading A.M.F. stock: Transducer Corp. (radar, electronics engineering), Union Machinery Co. (baking equipment), DeWalt, Inc. (radial arm saws and homecraft power tools), Cleveland Welding Co. ("Roadmaster" bicycle, second largest seller in the U.S.), Junior Toy Corp. ("Junior" tricycle, biggest seller in the U.S.), Sterling Engineering Co. Inc. (electrical relays), Float-Lock Corp. (drill press vises), Thompson-Bremer & Co. (lock nuts and washers, electrical terminals) and Leland Electric Co. (electrical motors and equipment).

**Automatic Baker.** A.M.F. not only got a wide range of consumer products but its engineering staff has expanded from 100 men in 1945 to 1,300 today, and is good enough to land prime defense contracts. Of the company's \$100 million backlog, 80% is in defense orders. Gross sales rose from \$16,700,000 in 1946 to \$105,800,000 last year, reached \$106 million in the first nine months of 1953, half in defense orders. In almost every case, sales of subsidiary companies increased after A.M.F. took them over. And, though the company's outstanding stock was increased when new shares were issued to

\* The pinspotter has about 1,300 parts, about half of them moving.



A.M.F.'s PATTERSON  
He bowled a strike.

buy up companies, earnings per share climbed from \$1.05 in 1946 to \$2.05 last year, will go higher in 1953.

But Patterson, now 56, is not through expanding, is still brimming with new ideas for new machines. The most startling: an automatic bread mixer which will take in flour, milk, etc. at one end, send loaves for baking out the other.

## SHOW BUSINESS

### 4-D

Bleary-eyed from 3-D and other new projection systems, and suffering from the collywobles of TV competition, some 1,000 movie theater owners met in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel last week to



**MECHANICAL PINSPOTTERS**  
They revolutionized an industry.



# ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENTS FOR BUSINESS AND SCIENCE

Much of the popular talk about "giant brains" has actually obscured the work which electronic computing systems are *doing now* . . . to answer the pressing problems of business record keeping and control as well as scientific and mathematical computations.

An electronic computer system can process a large volume of data faster and more economically than any other method. Only one operation is required for a complicated program of computing, selecting and filing information. Routine decisions can be made automatically on the basis of instructions given the system. Exceptional conditions requiring management attention can be automatically signaled.

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## HIGH-SPEED TALLYING

This Fac-tronic storage system is a new Remington Rand development. For John Plain & Co., a large wholesale mail order firm, it produces up-to-the-minute inventory analysis by item under the most demanding conditions of seasonal and shifting demand. Just ten order clerks—working at 10-key input systems to a magnetic drum memory—can provide accurate tallies of orders for 12,000 different items; make available complete tallies each day or anytime needed; and accommodate approximately 80,000 order lines per day.

## PUNCHED-CARD COMPUTERS

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## BIG ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

Remington Rand offers two distinct families of big computing systems: 1) The UNIVAC all-purpose system is designed primarily for business record keeping; 2) the ERA 1101, 1102 and 1103 general purpose systems are designed for scientific or mathematical computations.

### SOLVING PROBLEMS TODAY

Right now, electronic systems are working economically on such practical tasks as—billing and accounting, statistical reports and forecasts, planning studies and scheduling, production and inventory control, payroll and cost accounting records, pricing analyses, engineering design and many data-reduction applications.

Outstanding UNIVAC features are: processing of alphabetical as well as numerical data without special coding and decoding operations; high speed in sorting, collating, and filing as well as computing and decision making; tremendous speed of input and output by magnetic tapes; and built-in circuits for *automatic self-checking*, unique among large-scale data-handling systems.

ERA systems have an enviable record for high-speed solutions to complicated mathematical problems such as data reduction, systems simulation, planning studies, and control in real time. The new ERA 1103 provides very high internal speed, large storage capacity, and flexibility to surpass other systems of the same character. The 1103 also provides versatility of input and output—by teletype tape, magnetic tape, punched cards (80 or 90 columns), line printer, electric typewriter, and oscilloscope.

## CUSTOM-MADE SYSTEMS

Air traffic control is just one example of the many special purpose electronic computer systems created by Remington Rand. This high-speed system receives via teletype such flight facts as: departure time, destination, route, fuel load, payload, and other pertinent data. In less than half a second, the system electronically compares the facts on each flight with as many as 2,000 flight plans it has stored in its magnetic-drum memory. It then revises, cancels, or brings the information up to date according to current

conditions. The system completes the process by teletyping the required results back to the sending station . . . without human handling.

## SYSTEM DESIGNING

Remington Rand specialists analyze your needs in scheduling, process control, machine control, inventory control, data reduction, automatic filing, or other problems. A system may be created for you from standardized "building block" components, or we can make components to meet your needs.

## COMPUTING SERVICES

Through two electronic-computing centers, Remington Rand offers you the advantages of the UNIVAC and the ERA systems on a service-bureau basis. The centers have solved problems of such diverse types as complex accounting and record keeping, involved statistical and personnel studies, and cross-indexing of complex catalogs, books, and timetables.

One of the recent jobs handled by the UNIVAC center was a study of seasonal sales patterns and advertising timing. The Bureau of Advertising wanted a projection of 1954 monthly buying trends for 28 specific lines of merchandise in stores across the nation. To do the calculations on this series of 336 trend lines with desk calculators would have taken about 200 man-hours. UNIVAC made all the calculations in just 3 and 1/2 minutes.

Let us show you how to save time and money on one-time jobs, deadline jobs, unusual jobs, and even routine jobs.

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Through training courses, Remington Rand will help you learn how to apply electronic methods to your needs. In this way your organization can determine for itself the computer system needed—and the economic considerations involved—including choice between our rental or purchase plans. Remington Rand will also train your employees to operate the system efficiently. For more information, write to Electronic Computer Dept., Room 1356, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

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What advantages? Take repair parts, for example. How long would you have to wait for your car to be repaired, if every part had to be hand-made? Same way with fork trucks: Clark's mass production means that service parts are readily available, stocked by Clark dealers in every section of the country.

What economies? The economy of mass-producing fork truck frame-assemblies, for example, which average  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thicker (and stronger) than other manufacturers'. Mass production of fork truck components, including transmissions and axles by Clark's own Automotive Division, means that Clark can (and does) give you a better truck at no more cost (and often less).

**MORAL:** For quality and economy in a competitive system, you can't beat the mass-producer. That's why you can't beat Clark Equipment.

Industrial Truck Division

**CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

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**CLARK  
EQUIPMENT**

look into a fourth dimension: the future. What they saw projected on who was in the projection booth.

Twentieth Century-Fox President Spyros P. Skouras, there to boost CinemaScope, flashed a gloomy picture on the screen. Said he: "Over 6,000 theaters have been closed since 1946. Don't be misled. What happened to those people can happen to you... Television is the greatest enemy the industry ever had."

From one of their own kind, however, the theater owners got a brighter image. Said Leonard H. Goldenson, president of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc.: TV and the movies are so different that they are not truly competitive. "One is the 'at-home snack' while the other is a seven-course meal at a sumptuous restaurant. And television will no more put motion pictures out of business than home cooking—good as it may be—has put restaurants out of business."

Which of the new projection systems will win out—3-D, CinemaScope, Cinemascope or some new system? Most of the theater owners thought that no one system will dominate the field, but that theaters will be equipped to handle a variety of projection methods depending on the film. Harvey Fleischman, district manager of the Wometco theater chain (32 theaters) in southern Florida and the Bahamas, summed up: "Cinemascope, because of the size of its equipment, is impractical for most theaters. It will be confined to special productions in certain big houses. CinemaScope is impractical for some small theaters, fine for the larger houses. Three-dimensional films are finished as a novelty, but people will buy 3-D if the story is pleasing. And good movies will still be made in standard 2-D."

## AGRICULTURE

### Pyramid in the Sun

Under a bright California sky last week, some 500 fruit growers, packers and distributors gathered in the small town of Corona near Los Angeles to have lunch, dedicate a new building, and listen to some statistics. The building was an \$800,000 freezing plant and warehouse built to store more than 1,250,000 cases of Sunkist Growers, Inc.'s newest product: Sunkist frozen lemonade concentrate. The statistics were even more impressive: since introducing its frozen lemonade concentrate in 1950, Sunkist has boosted sales 5,000%: 7,000,000 cases in fiscal 1953 and 10 million expected in 1954.

For the growers at Corona, the success of Sunkist's new lemonade concentrate meant more vitamins for the growth of the world's largest food cooperative. Since 1893, when a few growers took the name "Southern California Fruit Exchange" and joined forces to market their crop, the co-op has blossomed into a huge pyramid with a base of 14,000 growers and an apex of hired managers who run the business. Not many of Sunkist's growers own more than 15 acres apiece. But together they market about 75% of all the citrus fruit in California and Arizona—28,600,000

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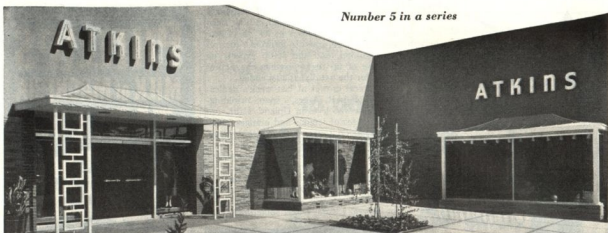
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Write for illustrated folder No. 5



Number 5 in a series

From bus depot to smart store without major alterations! That's the way architects Burke, Kober and Nicolais planned alterations to give the Atkins Company a modern store in

San Mateo, California—for a modest budget. Bus and car openings of the old building became show windows. The customer entrance was cut right into the existing wall. New

wrinkle in merchandising was an "island" show window (not shown), in front of and physically separated from the store, which encourages window shopping.



## The value of the Architect

He can help you make a smart apparel store out of an old bus depot—on a low budget. He can design a line of moderate priced homes that's a boon to the merchant builder.

The modern architect is right at home in today's cost-conscious market.

The care with which he handles your dollar deserves to be as well known as is his feeling for design.

The San Mateo, California, store and the Seattle house you see pictured on this page are two cases in point. They're typical examples of the sort of dollar-wise work that's being done today in all building fields, in all parts of the United States.

The modern architect brings to any project a vast knowledge of design and construction technique. And he is able to draw upon the many skills of professional engineers for specification and installation

of all types of modern mechanical equipment.

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Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company

The trim home below is typical of homes architects Grainger, Thomas and Baar have designed for Seattle builder Albert Balch. In recent years builder Balch has constructed

more than 3,000 homes, nearly 1,000 of which have been designed by the architectural firm. Prices of Balch homes range from \$7,600 to \$40,000. Built to take advantage of natural

settings, the houses have quality construction and a great deal of variety, yet can be sold at reasonable prices because they retain the economies of standard sizes and basic floor plans.





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boxes of lemons, oranges and grapefruit each year—and run a \$500 million business. After all expenses in its '51-'52 season, Sunkist returned to growers a total of \$167 million, and the co-op expects an increase of up to 20% when the figures are in for the fiscal year just ended.

A typical grower at last week's dedication was Paul R. Daggs, a spare, twinkling-eyed man who lives in Upland, Calif. and has 25 acres of lemons and oranges a few miles outside town. After Daggs sprays, irrigates and fertilizes his fruits, the co-op will pick, sort, grade and market about 16,000 boxes of oranges and lemons for him. They should bring approximately \$150,000 on the market and, after all expenses, leave Daggs with a \$15,000 profit for his year's work. Daggs sometimes com-



SUNKIST'S ARMSTRONG  
His ideas bore golden fruit.

plaints about the heavy pyramid over his head, but he wouldn't market any other way. Says Grower Daggs: "You just can't argue with results."

**Buddha & the Lemons.** The man who carries most of the weight of the organization is a heavy-set grower named Paul S. Armstrong, 61, who looks like a benevolent Buddha. As general manager of Sunkist Growers, Inc. since 1931, Armstrong has the job of coordinating 175 little packing associations, each with its own packing plant, setting advertising and research policies, and devising new citrus products.

Some of Armstrong's ideas have borne golden fruit. Sunkist was the first to can or bottle any kind of citrus product (orange juice) in 1933, and was the first to go into volume production for the retail market two years later. Today, Sunkist's processing business nets more than \$36 million a year from juices and frozen concentrates. Even the waste is used to make such citrus byproducts as citrus pectin, citric acid and lemon oils. Florida grows more oranges, but California and Arizona have the lemon business practically to

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themselves. Sunkist grows 82% of the nation's total, is converting poorer-grade orange orchards to lemons by grafting lemon branches on full-grown orange trees. Though oranges are still the biggest part (72%) of the co-op's business, Armstrong's lemonade business takes all the farmers grow. "And the nicest part of the whole thing," says Armstrong, "is that these sales haven't hurt sales of fresh lemons. They've been growing too."

**Suburbs & Smog.** Nevertheless, the co-op has its troubles. Steadily growing industrial suburbs have cut some 30,000 acres off the California citrus growers' orchards since World War II, and California's oranges have been getting smaller over the past few years. Sunkist's researchers are at work on the orange mystery, trying to discover if it is the smog, the lack of rain, or some unnamed malady that stunts the oranges. But Sunkist's 14,000 fruit growers are sure that Armstrong and his researchers will lick these problems, as they have others in the past.

## GOODS & SERVICES

### New Ideas

**TV Banking.** The New York Savings Bank began remote control banking in its Rockefeller Center Branch, where tellers use closed-circuit television to check signatures and account balances kept at the main office. Because records are centralized, the branch needs only half the usual working space, hopes to be able to cut costs 25%.

**Tiny Titan.** The first commercial transistor powerful enough to replace vacuum tubes in control devices for industrial machines was announced by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. The size of a thimble, it is 100 times more powerful than any transistor yet available, said Honeywell, can handle 20 watts of current.

**Sturdy Stopper.** Virginia's Highway Commission has bought 10,000 plastic traffic signs from General Tire & Rubber Co. for use on its roads. Lighter and tougher than steel, yet only one-eighth to one-tenth inch thick, the plastic signs withstand the attacks of man and nature better than metal ones.

**Handy Man's Metal.** For home craftsmen, Reynolds Metals Co. has brought out a soft aluminum alloy that can be cut with scissors, trimmed with a penknife, or shaped with ordinary woodworking tools without harming them. With Do-It-Yourself Aluminum, available in 36 items—rods, sheets, bars, angles and tubing—any handy amateur can make furniture, metal awnings, tool boxes or storm windows and screens. Cost of materials for an average-size, 30-by-60-in. storm window: about \$8.

**Cool & Dry.** Westinghouse Electric Corp. showed off five room air conditioners, its first in eleven years, priced from \$320 to \$595. It also demonstrated a new electric dehumidifier that plugs into any 115-volt socket, removes up to 3 gals. of water from 10,000 cubic ft. of air each 24 hours, also doubles as a space heater in cool weather. Price: \$160.

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### NEW ISSUE

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## CINEMA

### Og, Gog & Magog

Racing to get their horror pictures to moviegoers, two producers ran head on into title trouble last week. The opponents: Albert Zugsmith, producer of a forthcoming work called *The Great Green Og*, and Ivan Tors, producer of *Gog*.

Og is described as twice the size of a man, has green blood, and rules the planet Aphrodite. Gog is an aluminum, electronically controlled mechanical slave with five arms. He moves about on a treadmill like a tank, and, with a chum named Magog, works with atomic material.

After a bloodcurdling production conference, Producer Zugsmith, green with rage, announced: "I registered my title long before Tors got it into his head. We have priority. Tors was planning a picture called *Space Station, U.S.A.*, and he shot it. After he finished it he started to register a new title, *Gog*. Naturally, I protested the similarity between Og and Gog. We're trying to be friendly enemies about this thing. I even went to a party with Tors the other night. But my feeling is, if he comes out first with *Gog*, that ruins our title. . . . His Gog is a mechanical monster. My Og is a missing-link monster. But they're both monsters."

Said Tors: "Gog and Magog were in my script all along. The original title was *Space Station, U.S.A.*, but the robots were so spectacular that I registered both *Gog* and *Magog* as two additional titles."

This week in Manhattan, a Motion Picture Association committee was busily trying to unsmile the whole gog-awful mess. If they fail, according to one Hollywoodian, there are only two courses open. Zugsmith and Tors will be forced to 1) join forces and shoot *Og Meets Gog*, or 2) forget the monsters altogether, since shooting may be too good for them.

### The New Pictures

*Kiss Me Kate* (M-G-M) might be subtitled "The Taming of the Show." Based on the Broadway musical based on Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, which was based on an Ariosto comedy based on an old folk tale, the picture is pretty far off any kind of base.

The Broadway show came excitingly to life because the audience felt itself transported through time to Shakespeare's Padua. The film merely tries to carry the audience back to old Broadway, but somehow, at the final curtain, it is still esthetically blundering around somewhere on the far side of the George Washington Bridge.

The plot, a musical within a musical, with its noisily surreptitious shifts from onstage to off, appears just too heavy and elaborate a vehicle for the camera to prod along. Even so, if other performers had spread the wings of song as grandly as Howard Keel (Petruchio), the picture might have been better.

Handsome Singer Keel, who appears to be a sort of Nelson Eddy with muscles,

and is currently Hollywood's leading graduate of the Broadway school of musical comedy, has not only a fine chesty baritone but the chest to go with it. As a blonde actress who plays a petulant Kate in a reddish wig, Kathryn Grayson pouts prettily but looks as though she is never quite sure who she is.

Ann Miller has a lovely pair of legs and tries hard to live up to them. Keenan Wynn and James Whitmore, as the collection agents for a prominent gambler,



KATHRYN GRAYSON & HOWARD KEEL  
Farther from Padua than old Broadway.

should bring down the house as two of the daintiest thugs who ever did a sentimental buck and wing at the annual picnic of Murder, Inc. The rest of the dances, however, seem overrehearsed—as though the dancers had long since stopped enjoying them. Only the music, some of the very best that Cole Porter ever wrote, is unimpaired; the picture is almost worth seeing just to hear it again.

*The Living Desert* (Walt Disney) looks like the start of a grand-scale attempt to seduce Mother Nature with a motion-picture camera. Having handsomely reached first base with a few short sorties into the animal kingdom (*Beaver Valley*, *Seal Island*, *Water Birds*, *Olympic Elk*, *Bear Country*), Walt Disney has apparently decided to invite the whole creation to go commercial.


In *The Living Desert*, his first full-length nature film, he modestly takes a mere quarter-million square miles for his province—the harsh and lovely world of the great American desert. Despite all the petty efforts to Disneyfy what the ages

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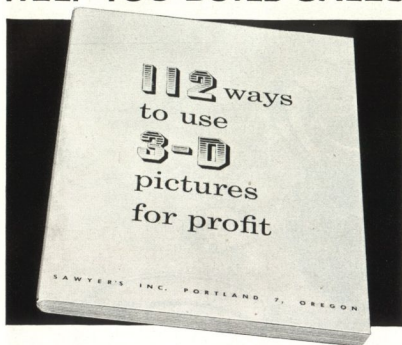
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have dignified, *The Living Desert* remains a triumphantly beautiful film.

The beauty was caught by the sharp eyes of two fine cameramen, N. Paul Kenworthy Jr. and Robert H. Crandall, who roamed for over two years from New Mexico to Oregon, prospecting for pictorial gold. (Sequences were also contributed by Stuart V. Jewell, Jack C. Couffer, Don Arlen and Tad Nichols.) They brought back a pokeful of high-grade nuggets.

As the film starts, the audience looks into a mirage as into a giant's dream; next the camera traces the uncanny passage of a kind of desert rock that apparently walks by itself when nobody is looking. A little further on, the camera comes in close to watch two common tortoises, crowding the screen like prehistoric Panzers, churn into battle for possession of a female. Soon the audience is gliding along beside a rattler as he tracks a pocket mouse by tasting its footsteps with cold relish.

Night falls. A millipede, blown up to the size of a telegraph pole, strolls daintily on paired pedicels into the maw of a hairy tarantula as big as a rustic pavilion. The tarantula snaps it up, spits it out—millipedes, it seems, have an unpleasant flavor. And there in the low moon's eye a coral snake, bright-braceleted, coils, lashes, writhes in a rapt dance that is mysteriously troubling to the onlooker.

Two remarkable coiffacts agitate the last half of the film: one between a tarantula and a peeps wasp, the other between a hawk and a rattler. The wasp and the hawk win, the latter after a magnificent struggle. The awful wing and eye, and the cruel tangle of claws, burn an image on the mind that takes more than a few minutes to heal.

The very strength of the destructive images is one of the film's weaknesses. More information could have been presented in a more gracious flow of frames if the editors had not felt obliged to juice it up at every turn with violence. But Disney's cameramen have not altogether overlooked the beauty of nature. The camera seeks it out even in the hearts of the huge desert flowers, and dwells there, in the mild lusters and warm colors, through a long, slow passage. And yet the beauty is too often vitiated with cuteness. The mating rite of scorpions is set to the whiny of mountain music—a funny enough gag, but other gags, not so funny, reduce the picture sometimes to the level of recent Donald Duck cartoons. The music and the narration, as is usual in Disney's nature films, seem by contrast with the fine pictures even more corny than they are.

Yet, all in all, Producer Disney deserves credit for bringing the moviegoing millions back in this film, for a few minutes at a time, to a sense of intimate participation in the vast natural order of life.

**The Joe Louis Story** (Walter P. Chrysler Jr.; United Artists) should take the public on points. The main point is that Coley Wallace is convincing as Joe Louis. A 25-year-old from Jacksonville, Wallace



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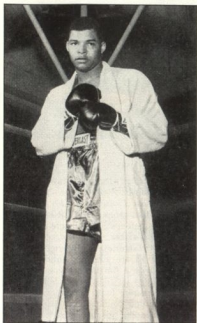
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stands 6 ft. 2 in., tips about 200, looks a little like Joe, and (according to Eighth Avenue money) might even some day buckle on the belt the Bomber wore so long. Coley's record as a professional: 15 kayos in 20 fights.

The camera picks Joe up as a big, quiet kid in Detroit on his way to a violin lesson, and carries him through the easy



COLEY WALLACE

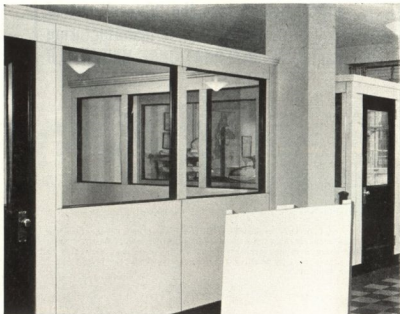
Most opponents wished they weren't.

buildup to the hard letdown in the twelfth round of the first Schmeling fight. The second Schmeling fight is used as the climax of Joe's career—as maybe it was. After that, the story peters out through Joe's money and marriage troubles until he lies flat on his back beneath Marciano's good right hand.

Best shots: the newsreel snippings of Joe's actual fights, in which he makes most of his opponents look as if they desperately wished they weren't.

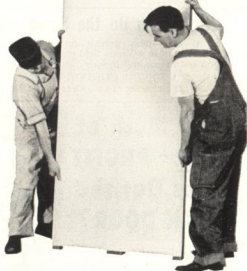
**Decameron Nights** (RKO Radio) gives moviegoers a delicious bee-sip at the sensuous bud of the Italian Renaissance. Freely adapted from Boccaccio's lusty *Decameron* by Scriptwriter George Oppenheimer, and filmed in Spain by an Anglo-American production team, the picture opens with a roll of drums as mercenaries march in to sack a small Italian town. Boccaccio (Louis Jourdan) is momentarily trapped by the soldiers while searching for his beloved Fiametta (Joan Fontaine), a virtuous widow who is seemingly in perpetual mourning for her aged husband.

With the help of Binnie Barnes, a worldly countess who has also fled besieged Florence (in the *Decameron*, Florence is beset, not by an army, but by the plague), Jourdan reaches the isolated castle where Widow Fontaine and a bevy of susceptible



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JOAN FONTAINE & LOUIS JOURDAN  
She told Boccaccio a story of her own.

young ladies are sitting out the war. To woo Joan, Jourdan tells a brace of stories (*Paganino the Pirate* and *The Doctor's Daughter*) that mock her strait-laced morality. She defends her austere position with a story of her own (*Wager of Virtue*). All the stories are played by the same cast; all are amusing, mildly racy, and acted with a tongue-in-cheek seriousness that adds up to a rib of Hollywood costume pictures. Joan Fontaine shows a surprisingly deft comic touch, while Louis Jourdan handles his dashing, romantic role with just the right element of buffoonery. The late Godfrey Tearle is convincing as Joan's pompous, penny-pinching husband. Director Hugo Freagonese (*Apache Drums*, *My Six Convicts*) seems perfectly at home with his 14th-century material, and special honors go to Britain's Guy Green, director of photography: the alternately spare and lush beauty of his Technicolor interiors might well have delighted Lorenzo de' Medici.

### CURRENT & CHOICE

**The Little Fugitive.** The camera follows seven-year-old Richie Andrusco on a wonderfully photogenic lam through Cooney Island (TIME, Nov. 2).

**The Actress.** Ruth Gordon's hit comedy about stagestruck adolescence; with Spencer Tracy, Teresa Wright, Jean Simmons (TIME, Oct. 19).

**The Captain's Paradise.** Alec Guinness as a ferryboat captain who manages to have a wife (Celia Johnson and Yvonne de Carlo) in each port (TIME, Oct. 12).

**The Robe.** The first CinemaScope film, a colorful, breathtakingly big production based on Lloyd C. Douglas' 1942 best-seller; starring Richard Burton, Victor Mature and Jean Simmons (TIME, Sept. 28).

**Roman Holiday.** Newcomer Audrey Hepburn goes on a hilarious tour of Rome with Gregory Peck and Eddie Albert (TIME, Sept. 7).

**The Cruel Sea.** One of the best of the World War II films, based on Nicholas Monsarrat's bestseller (TIME, Aug. 24).





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## BOOKS

### Up from Poverty

EXCEPT THE LORD (276 pp.)—Joyce Cary—Harper (\$3.50).

One test of a good fictional character is whether he leads a double life in 1) the writer's imagination, 2) the reader's memory. Joyce Cary, who has created some of the most memorable characters in 20th century fiction, has frequently passed this test with lovable scamps, e.g., Gully Jimson (*The Horse's Mouth*), Sara Monday (*Herself Surprised*). Chester Nimmo, who made his debut in Cary's last novel, *Prisoner of Grace* (TIME, Oct. 20, 1952), is no

of the imminent second coming of Christ. He is floored by his elder sister's erratic half-fond, half-bullying rule over him when their mother dies.

By the maxims of contemporary popular psychology, this kind of childhood should lay a maze of neuroses for little Chester, and keep him confused, embittered and forever shying at life's challenges. That it fills him instead with great expectations and the drive to make them come true is a sign of the soundness and not the weakness of Author Cary's insight.

Chester catches sight of his destiny in adolescent flashes of intuition. Standing in a tent show before a penny-dreadful melodrama, he feels the actor's hypnotic hold on the crowd, senses that his words too may one day sway and spellbind. Standing, on another day, atop a rain-drenched knoll with his Adventist father and nine of the faithful awaiting the second coming of Christ, he feels his faith oozing away. He turns to the prophets of social revolution, soaks up the teachings of Proudhon, Marx and Bakunin, and becomes a labor organizer. But a violent and bitter strike convinces him that his new gods are false. At novel's end, Chester Nimmo, over 21, is clean of illusions, and ready for whatever further adventures life and Author Cary have in store for him. That there will be more seems likely, for Chester Nimmo has captured the next best thing to Joyce Cary's comic genius, his endless curiosity.

ame Defarge who exchanges not a word with him, feeling that his comedown has smirched his father's name (a World War I naval hero), and a sister whose eyes still sting with grief at the death of her only son on Marius' lost ship. How strong the case against Marius really is becomes clear when, in a drunk and fitful sleep, he blurts out that he murdered his nephew for siding with the first mate just before his ship went to the bottom.

By this time, Marius' own end is in sight. His mind cracks. In the novel's closing scenes, grim as any in recent fiction, Marius babbles like a seagoing Lear ("Clear away aft . . . let go for'ard") and mistakes his mother for his favorite brothel companion. Unmoved, smugly vengeful, she gloats: "God has drawn



NOVELIST CARY  
A haunted father.

Larry Burrows

scamp but a fireballing politico who marries into money, gets elected to Parliament, enters the Cabinet and finally becomes Lord Nimmo, without ever losing his missionary zeal or his sense of political destiny. *Except the Lord*, which takes Chester Nimmo back in point of time to his mid-Victorian boyhood and young manhood, asks, retrospectively, one central question: What made Nimmo run?

The Nimmos are a farm family, bitterly poor and sternly religious. They are also a game clan. Knocked down in one round of human experience, they are eagerly up at the bell for another. Most of the time in *Except the Lord*, young Chester is busy picking himself up off the floor.

He is floored by the poverty that haunts his father with the workhouse, wrecks his mother's and sister's health and prematurely kills both, and sweeps the Nimmos into humiliating dependence on neighbors. He is floored by his preacher-father's Puritan code and his mathematical proofs

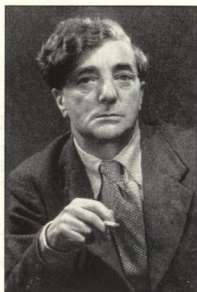
### The Perdition of Marius

THE CLOSED HARBOR (315 pp.)—James Hanley—Horizon (\$3.50).

If critics' raves paid their way in royalties, a 52-year-old Irishman named James Hanley might well be one of the richest authors alive. When his novel, *The Closed Harbor*, appeared in Britain last year, Fellow Novelist Henry Green said of Hanley: "He is far and away the best writer of the sea and of seafaring men since Conrad, and indeed in my opinion is much superior to him." Said the *Times Literary Supplement*: "[One of his] greatest achievements—and of their kind there are none superior." This is a fair sample of what the critics have been saying about Novelist Hanley for two decades. *The Closed Harbor* goes far in explaining why he wins book reviewers more readily than book buyers.

Its story is as simple and deadly as the flight of a poisoned arrow. Its hero is Marius, a French sea captain who has lost his master's ticket for running a merchant ship into a known minefield during World War II, and whom rumor accuses of some greater, vaguer crime. By day he haunts the shipping offices of Marseille in his greasy old captain's uniform, cringing and wheedling for another command. By night he gets roaring drunk and tries to check his conscience and his failure at the local brothel.

Between times he must face two other judges: a mother as implacable as Mad-



NOVELIST HANLEY  
A gloating mother.

Joan English

down the blind. That is only just . . . He is overthrown and that is just."

By keeping the emotional wringer pressed morbidly tight, Novelist Hanley sometimes squeezes life as well as mercy out of his story. Powerful though it is, *The Closed Harbor* never quite proves its intended point, that the perdition of Marius is the condition of man.

### Attaché's Report

RUSSIAN ASSIGNMENT (568 pp.)—Leslie C. Stevens—Atlantic-Little, Brown (\$5.75).

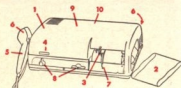
In a bar on Pushkin Square, Rear Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, U.S. naval attaché in Moscow, sat over a mug of strong, sweet Russian beer. Before very long he was joined by "a little black-browed man with no collar and a very dirty shirt." His companion turned out to be a typesetter on *Pravda*, who, after assuring himself that Stevens was not an MVD agent, whispered: "Don't worry about propaganda against your country. We Russians do not believe it. Whenever you read such

\* "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." (Psalms 127: 1.)



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You can shoot par without knowing how a golf ball is made, or enjoy a good cigar with not a glimmer of how tobacco is cured.

But when it comes to whiskey I find most men welcome the taste of facts along with their bourbon. Yet somehow, no product of such wide use is burdened with more myth or misinformation.

Wherever the talk turns to whiskey I listen to a passel of such mis-statements as these:

*"Bottled-in-bond guarantees quality."*  
It doesn't.

*"Neutral grain spirits differ from straight alcohol."* They don't.

*"Whiskey ages only in the summer."*  
Wrong again.

*"Sour Mash Bourbon tastes Sour."*  
Not by a jugful!

*"Barrels are rocked to hasten aging."*  
They aren't.

*"The older the age the better the whiskey."* Not necessarily.

*"Whiskey comes red from the still."*  
None I ever saw. It's crystal clear.

*"The char in the barrel colors the whiskey."* Guess again. It's the caramel layer in the stave behind the char.

*"Bottled by means Distilled by."* Most unlikely unless the label says so.

*"Distilling is an exact science."* No, it's an art. Today's finest whiskeys are still made by the old-fashioned rule-of-thumb of the master distiller.

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things, it is a sure sign the Russian people . . . think otherwise."

This was only one of the dozens of times that Admiral Stevens, who spent two years (1947-49) in the Moscow embassy, found people in Russia friendly, kind and well-disposed toward the U.S. Stevens tells about his experiences in *Russian Assignment*, one of the most interesting and readable reports to come out of the vast and dark land of the Soviets in a long time. Stevens had a great advantage over most other visitors: fluent command of the Russian language and a comprehensive familiarity with Russian literature, history and the arts. But the admiral's book is as good as it is for larger reasons: he is a man of sensitivity, and he writes with an easygoing lack of



ADMIRAL STEVENS  
Over strong beer, a friendly whisper.

literary pretension that makes his words ring with honesty.

**Black Pobedas.** Stevens traveled about Russia as much as Soviet restrictions would allow: from Leningrad on the Finnish Gulf to Tiflis in the Caucasus and Novosibirsk in central Siberia. Everywhere he found warmth and hospitality. In Tiflis, he and his wife asked directions of a Russian woman. An MVD officer came up and said: "It's forbidden to talk with a foreigner." The woman turned on the MVD man and shouted, "You fool! Don't try to tell me what to do!" She then offered to show the Stevenses the way, invited them to visit her home.

But if ordinary people were friendly and kind, the government and its representatives were as consistently chilly and hostile. Wherever he went, Stevens was followed, either blatantly by blue-capped MVD men in small, black Pobeda automobiles or by the ubiquitous "slim, competent, peaches-and-cream young lady from Intourist," the official Soviet travel agency. Writes Stevens: "I don't know why it is so annoying to be followed like

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that, but it is. There is a sort of depression that settles over one."

Over and over again Stevens had to warn Russians that friendship with a American would land them in trouble. On an excursion boat near Leningrad, he met a scholarly looking old man who turned out to be "a real friend, gentle and courtly, interesting and interested." As usual, Stevens had to, break off the friendship to protect his Russian friend.

**Light after Darkness.** Stevens' low point in Russia came not from anything that happened to him personally there, but from reading a book, George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: "One should read that terrible book in Soviet Russia to experience its full impact, for it seems to be the Russia of today, lacking only the technical gadgets and a few refinements which time can bring."

Stevens fished and hunted in the country near Moscow, drank gallons of vodka with casual acquaintances in bars, restaurants and railway compartments, observed the healthy good looks of Russian women, admired the drama at the Moscow Art Theater and the ballet at the Bolshoi, gave freely to beggars, noted the remnants of deep religious faith. In the end, he came to the conclusion that the Russians are a good, warmhearted, admirable people who "deserve much better than they receive." When he left, realizing his chances were slight of ever seeing Russia again, "a sort of sadness and depression . . . settled over me. Yet I know that, as surely as light follows darkness, the problems created in a decent people by the forced maintenance of power will somehow in the end destroy that power."

## Skeleton of Sin

THE MASK OF INNOCENCE (206 pp.)—*François Mauriac*—Farrar, Straus & Young (\$3).

François Mauriac's specialty consists in creating a handful of morally diseased characters and dragging them through a couple of hundred pages reeking of sin and sensuality. The French, including many devout Roman Catholics, have an unpleasant word to describe the distinguished Catholic author's novels. It is *malais*—unhealthy. In *The Mask of Innocence*, a thoroughly unpleasant novel about thoroughly unpleasant people, Nobel Prizewinner Mauriac sets out to illustrate the doctrine that even moral leprosy can be cured by divine grace.

Gabriel Grادره has corrupted young girls, lived with a prostitute on her earnings, run a ring of brothels with her, trafficked in cocaine and blackmail, and is now, at 50, being blackmailed in turn by the prostitute Aline. After a childhood friend has given birth to his son, he marries her for her money though they abhor each other. When she dies, he squanders the fortune she has left him. Some land remains to his son, however, and Grادره tries to salvage it from the predatory grasp of Symphorien Desbats, the asthmatic husband of Grادره's wife's cousin. A business marriage is arranged

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between Gradère's brutish son and Symphorien's crafty daughter, but after title to the property passes to Symphorien, his daughter refuses the match.

It is at this point that the frustrated Gradère, living with the others in a dismal, rain-swept château in southwestern France, adds murder to his long catalogue of sins. As the rain pours down, he intercepts the blackmailing Aline, now plotting with Symphorien to drive him from the château, and "without haste or passion, [performs] that act of squeezing her throat of which he had so often dreamed."

One man believes that Gradère is not yet lost: the local priest to whom he confesses his sins. "No human being is damned," the priest says. "You must realize the astonishing nature of that grace whose beneficiary you are." At the end, sick of a mortal illness, "the murderer lay... with a smile of heavenly peace upon his lips," and said, "I am dying in peace... in a peace beyond imagining."

Novelist Mauriac has done poor service to his thesis, and little to illuminate Christian doctrine, by trying to impose it with a mechanically applied formula. His 203-page demonstration of Gradère's irremediable villainy is not easily erased by a few phrases on the last three pages. As a novelist, prizewinner Mauriac has committed his own sin: he has failed to bring the flesh of dramatic substance to the skeleton of an idea.

## Peak of Glory

BALBOA OF DARIÉN (431 pp.)—Kathleen Romoli—Doubleday (\$5).

On a September day in 1510, two ships put out into the Caribbean from Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo), capital of the Spanish empire in the New World. They were headed for Urabá, on the South American mainland, with 150 settlers eager for land and gold. On one ship was a stowaway: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, an adventurer who came aboard in a provisions barrel to escape his creditors.

When the ships were a few hours at sea, Balboa emerged from his barrel and presented himself to the commander of the expedition. How he rose from his cramped beginnings to the glory of a peak in Darién,\* where he discovered and claimed for God and Castile the Pacific Ocean and all the lands adjoining, is a fascinating story; it is told in fine detail in a solidly researched new book, *Balboa of Darién*, by Kathleen Romoli.

**Worthwhile Friends.** Balboa, who knew the mainland from an earlier expedition, persuaded his new commander that a better site than Urabá for a settlement would be Darién, just across the gulf in what is now Colombia. There the expeditionaries founded a town, Santa María del Antigua, and set up the first European colony on the American mainland.

In a little more than a year, Balboa, a

\* Where, in a famed sonnet and famed historical boner, poet John Keats got him confused with the conqueror of Mexico, and gave "stout Cortes" the credit for discovering the Pacific.

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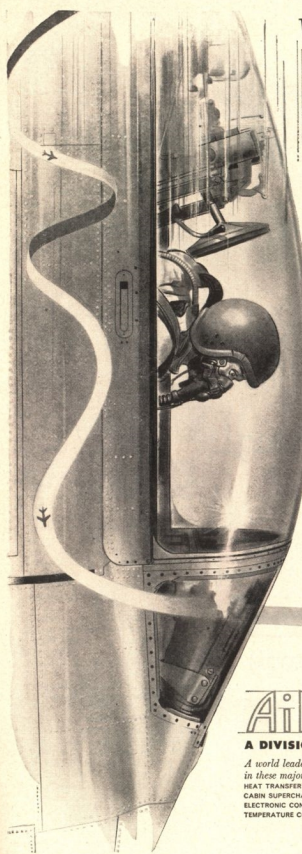


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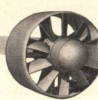
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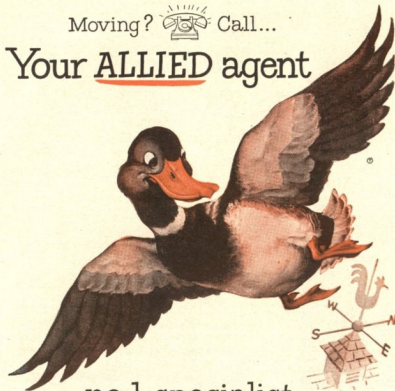
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wise, courageous and likable conquistador in Mrs. Romoli's version of history, had been confirmed as governor of the colony. He set out to explore, and to make friends with the Cueva Indians. That the Cuevans may have been worth making friends with is suggested in contemporary descriptions of them. An affable, cigar-smoking race, the Cuevans were also uncommonly handsome, and their women "displayed unexpected aspects of sophistication. Smallish, large-eyed with thick and often wavy hair, they had beautiful narrow bodies of which they were inordinately proud . . . They took extraordinary care of their admirable breasts."

Balboa's approach to the Indians was based much more on kindness than that of some of his compatriots, whose favorite sport was throwing native chieftains to fierce dogs. Balboa, by winning and dining the native rulers (and taking their sisters and daughters as concubines), won over every chieftain within range.

The settlement in Darién prospered, but by 1512 intriguers at home were threatening to have the governor recalled. Balboa decided to stake everything on one magnificent gamble: he would cross the mountains and find the "other sea" of which his Indian friends spoke. Taking 190 picked *compañeros*, he set out on Sept. 1, 1513 "for the Pacific and immortality."

**Austral Seas.** Three weeks later, the expedition reached the Pacific. Chronicler Andrés de Valdarrábanos tells what happened: "Captain [Balboa], going ahead of all those he was conducting up a bare high hill, saw from its summit the South Sea . . . And immediately he turned toward the troops, very happy, lifting eyes and hands to Heaven, praising Jesus Christ and His glorious Mother." Balboa knelt, commanding his men to do likewise, "and gave thanks to God for the grace He had shown him in allowing him to discover that sea." Later, Balboa and his men scrambled down to the sea's edge, stood knee-deep in the salt water, and took "possession corporal and present of these austral seas and lands and coasts and islands with everything annexed to them or which might pertain to them . . . in times past, present or to come."

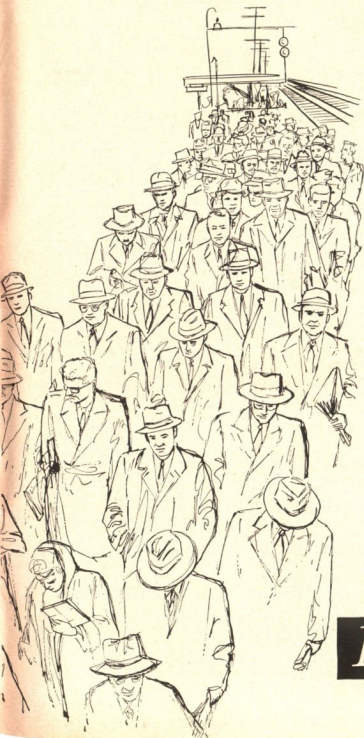
With all his command of water and of words, Balboa was not able to stave off a rival conquistador named Pedro Arias Dávila. Pedrarias, as he was better known, displaced him as governor of Darién, and despite all Balboa's diplomacy (including marriage with Pedrarias' daughter), had his predecessor's head chopped off and stuck on a pole in the village square.

When Pedrarias killed Balboa, he also doomed Darién. Pedrarias was not anxious to have the settlement endure as a monument to his predecessor, and the Indians, provoked to enmity by the new regime's cruelty, made life difficult for the Spaniards. In 1524, Santa María del Antigua was abandoned, and today the jungle covers Darién much as it did "four and a half centuries ago, when a few hundred adventurous men from Castile took a corner of it to build a town and shape their arrogant dreams of subjugating half a world."

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This is the fourth installment in FORTUNE's continuing series on the *Changing American Market*. It represents six months of FORTUNE staff work. A few moments reading may spare you or your associates at least that much effort.

### Also in the November FORTUNE:

**The Great Livonia Fire:** The destruction by fire of the General Motors plant at Livonia was both a shock and spur to all industry. Here was the most modern of plants, fully protected—a plant which "couldn't burn," but did. Out of the rubble of Livonia, industrialists and underwriters may discover fire prevention lessons that can be applied immediately. And from this uniquely detailed FORTUNE report of the havoc, you may too.

**The U.S. As a Bombing Target:** Here, for the first time, is a comprehensive report of the new economics and techniques of defending the U.S. against air attack. Of interest to you as a businessman, this article is also of prime importance to you as a citizen. How much risk are you willing to take with our defenses? How much money are you willing to pay for them? What are our prospects of protection? Destruction? Retaliation? FORTUNE's Charles J. V. Murphy reports the thinking of men who should know the answers.

**As Allis-Chalmers Goes...?:** This big company is a unique sort of barometer for all business—because it manufactures both farm equipment and capital goods.

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## MISCELLANY

**Space Patrol.** In Detroit, suing for divorce, Mrs. Sylvia Skolski charged that her husband Thomas had become "obsessed with the idea that space ships will land on earth. He reads pulp magazines and comic books for hours, excluding me from his company..."

**The Test.** In Baton Rouge, asked why he had rowed some 2,000 miles down the Mississippi from Minnesota in an open skiff, Jeweler Matthew M. Bakula, 72, told reporters: "I wanted to show my family I was no sissy."

**Deadly Weapon.** In Johannesburg, South Africa, police hunted the four men who took \$26 from a gas station cash register while holding the attendant at bay with a live lobster.

**Expert Witness.** In Los Angeles, when a holdup man handcuffed Tailor Manuel Hassel and walked off with three pairs of trousers, three pairs of socks and \$60 in cash, Hassel refused to panic, later supplied police with the bandit's weight, coat size, waist measurement, shoe and sock sizes.

**Below Par.** In Yakima, Wash., Mrs. Ivon Cooper, 32, showed up at the local hospital, said she "hadn't been feeling well" since she fell off her roof three days before, was put to bed when doctors found she had a fractured skull, a broken ankle, two broken fingers.

**On-the-Job Training.** In Flint, Mich., arrested for forging \$58 worth of checks, John A. McLeod, 25, tried to convince police that he was a college student majoring in criminal psychology who wanted "to get the feeling" of a criminal at work.

**The Blow.** In Saint-Nazaire, France, Madeleine Parageaud got word that she had inherited £32,700 (\$91,560) from her aunt in Australia, refused to celebrate, said gloomily: "You can't have [both] money and peace. This is really bad luck."

**Reduced Charge.** In Los Angeles, jailed on suspicion of auto theft, ex-Convict Henry Segura swiped Cellmate Manuel Salazar's clothes and identification cards, paid Salazar's \$25 fine for drunkenness and calmly walked out the front door.

**Foreign Influence.** In London, Seaman Alexander Miller was convicted of drunkenness and fined 5 shillings, despite his contention: "I [was] suffering from a strange Chinese disease."

**Time to Retire.** In Madison, Wis., Leonard Green, 50, won a divorce after testifying that his wife Berteau had nagged him incessantly, made him decide to leave home when he found her in the kitchen sprinkling ground glass on hamburgers "to feed some animals around here."





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MRS. RHEA SCOTT, *Waukesha, Wis.* "In 30 years, no other brand won me from Camels!"



FRANK G. CLARKE, *Danbury, Conn.* "For 40 years I've smoked 'Camels' two packs a day!"



LEWIS A. WEATHERBY, *Abol, Mass.* "Camels have given me pleasure for 33 years past!"



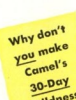
FRED FORDHAM, *New York City.* "In 35 years I've found Camel mildness unbeatable!"



HARRY M. COOK, *Dallas, Tex.* "Since 1917 no other brand has come up to Camels for me!"



A. CAMPBELL, *Norfolk, Va.* "No other cigarette suits me like Camels! That's since 1914!"



A. STEALEY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.* "I've smoked Camels for 40 years. No other brand will do."



MRS. CARRIE LEOPOLD, *Neposvi, N. Y.* "I found in 1923 mild Camels are my cigarette."



DOUG GREGORY, *New York City.* "30 years since I started liking Camels best. Still do!"

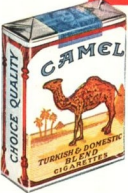


LARRY CLARK, *Wayne, Ind.* "For over 50 years Camels have been so good and mild!"



JOHN C. SLOWEY, *Neptune, N. J.* "I've smoked Camels since 1919 and enjoyed them all!"

# These smokers gave CAMELS 30-YEAR Mildness Tests



The more people test Camels, the more people choose Camels—for good!

● Once a Camel smoker, *always* a Camel smoker! Think of the continuous testing these veteran smokers have given Camels—for genuine mildness and taste-pleasing flavor! You can count on Camels' costly tobaccos for more pleasure . . . pack after pack, *year after year!* More smokers — of all ages, women as well as men — get more enjoyment from Camels than any other brand. This is what Camels offer you, too!



CHAUNCEY E. DECKER, *Naugatuck, Conn.* "For 37 years I've found Camels taste best!"



G. B. CARPENTER, *Catchogue, N. Y.* "31 years I've smoked Camels and I still enjoy them."



H. STOW, *Woodside, N. Y.* "In 35 years since I started smoking Camels, no other brand has Camels' flavor!"



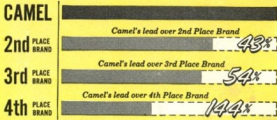
H. F. DURKEE, *Abram, Ohio.* "Since May, 1917, I've smoked Camels for mildness and taste!"

For Mildness...for Flavor

**Camels agree with more people than any other cigarette!**

## LOOK AT THE FACTS!

LATEST PUBLISHED FIGURES\* SHOW  
CAMELS FAR AHEAD OF EVERY OTHER BRAND!



\*From Printers' Ink, 1933

SMOKE ONLY CAMELS FOR 30 DAYS and see why Camels are America's most popular brand!